The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1887.

The Week.

THE recent municipal elections in Philadelphia, in Cincinnati, in Chicago, and Milwaukee are all excellent illustrations of what can be done towards taking municipal government out of politics, as the phrase is, when the public is once fully awakened as to the necessity of it. From what has happened in the cities we have named, it seems as if we should owe this deliverance to the Socialistic element in the voting population. In Philadelphia, decent and intelligent men united at the last election to elect a good man by a large majority, for the purpose of trying the experiment of a really responsible Mayor under the new charter. In Chicago, also, the fear of seeing a gang of cut-throats and incendiaries put in power has led to the overthrow of the local demagogue and the installation in the mayoralty of a man of sense and character. In Milwaukee the contest turned on the election of judicial officers, and the Anarchist element is very strong, and the movement, to use the words of one leading citizen, "to throw politics to the dogs," in municipal affairs, is of very recent date; but it has proved effective in this instance. In Cincinnati the Labor party was not very formidable, as its managers seemed to be rational and clean-handed men, whose aims were not alarming. But its presence in the field sufficed to drive out of municipal politics the corrupt gang who have long figured in that city as the "Democratic party."

The fact that in both Philadelphia and Chicago the successful candidates were Republicans, of course gives an opportunity to the regular party organs like the New York *Tribune* to treat the result as a triumph for the Republican party; but nobody anywhere, and least of all on the scene of action, will be deceived by this. What we are witnessing is really the slow but sure perception by industrious people who own something and mean to support themselves by their labor, of the real nature of municipal government, and the extreme folly of sacrificing the comfort and even the safety of their own homes for wholly extraneous considerations. They begin to perceive, for instance, the immense humbug of voting against a candidate for Mayor because he is a free-trader and is supported by free-traders—as if mayors of cities could raise or lower the tariff—at the risk of putting in power people who believe in neither property nor police, nor law nor courts, and who look on those who save money out of their incomes as public enemies. They begin to see, too, that American cities have become too weighty an element in the social peace and business prosperity of the country, to be allowed any longer to be used as a football by politicians.

The passage of the High-License Bill by the New York Senate by a nearly solid Republican vote, all the Democrats voting against it, makes the Republican record on this most important measure complete and unassailable. Only two Republican Senators sided with the Democrats, Coggeshall, the notorious jobber from Utica, and "Jake" Worth, another notorious jobber from Brooklyn. These two belong to precisely the same class of Republicans as do "Charlie" Smith of New York and "Johnny" Reitz of Brooklyn, the two Republican Assemblymen who voted against the bill. They are Republicans only for business reasons. They trade and deal themselves into office, and, once in, they trade and deal in all cases for their personal benefit and against the public interests. Whenever they are brought squarely to book, they are found to be on the side of the liquor power or some other of the evil influences in politics. What the Governor will do with the bill, remains to be seen. Nobody has asked him to veto it save the liquor-dealers, and Tammany and Irving Halls, which are the representatives of the liquor-dealers in politics. Not a single respectable newspaper of any party in this city ventures to lift its voice in opposition to the bill.

The widespread determination to place effective restraints upon the liquor traffic is freshly illustrated in the passage through the Massachusetts House, by a vote of two to one, of a bill, in which the Senate is expected to concur, limiting the number of licenses which may be granted in any place to one for every 500 people; an amendment to allow Boston one for every 250 of population being rejected, 132 to 66. Boston now has one saloon to 158 inhabitants, so that the proposed law would reduce the number in that city by more than two-thirds. Lawrence beats Boston with one saloon for every 141 people, while there are places of only a few thousand inhabitants apiece which now have a saloon for every 175 or 200 people. The steady growth of temperance through voluntary action, which is as noteworthy as the development of legal measures to restrict drunkenness, is also freshly illustrated in Massachusetts. The staff officers of the first brigade of the State militia have unanimously voted not to carry any intoxicating drinks of any kinds to camp this year, and not to permit the drinking of such liquors in their tents during the encampment.

It would be difficult to decide which side of the wrangle between Gov. Hill and the Republican majority in the Senate is the more partisan and disgraceful. The Senators have for four years or more pursued the absolutely indefensible course of "hanging up" appointments, because to confirm them would be to put Republicans out of desirable offices. They are, in fact, if not usurping the Governor's power of appointment, completely nullifying his exercise of it. They are doing this mainly to keep in office Tom Platt's Quarantine ring of officials, whose terms expired four and five years ago, and who are holding their positions because no successors have been confirmed. If they give way and confirm appointments for other offices, they will have no excuse for holding their party solidly against confirming nominations for new Quarantine officials; so they make and keep a caucus decision to refuse to confirm any nominations. It is an abuse of their confirming powers so gross that not a Republican newspaper in the State ventures to attempt any defence of them. The Governor, on his side, knowing that no matter what nominations he makes they will not be confirmed, is improving the opportunity to make himself "solid" with the Labor agitators by sending in names of men who have no fitness for the office to which they are nominated, and no claim to it save that Walking Delegates of the Quinn type have asked for their appointment. It is a humiliating spectacle which the people of the first State in the Union are thus called upon to contemplate—a Democratic Governor and a Republican Senate using public office as if it were a game of dice.

The ignorant youths who puff the Field Code in the newspapers talk as if, after the code was adopted, their venerable employer was going to live on indefinitely and superintend its emendation, and see that no sacrilegious or ignorant hands were laid on it. They forget that he must in the order of nature shortly leave us, and that after he has gone the work of revision is sure to begin, not at the hands of jurists, but at the hands of the Legislature, which, having for the first time in Anglo-Saxon history, got hold of the whole law embodied in a statute, would undoubtedly proceed to treat it like other statutes—or, in other words, to tinker it at every session. Bills "to amend the Civil Code," in aid of jobs, in aid of private claims, disputes, and interests of all sorts, would appear in showers every winter at Albany, and they would be introduced in greatest numbers by the worst men. In fact, a civil code in the form of a statute in this State would be the greatest field ever opened in this country to legislative "strikers," for the simple reason that in no other State are the interests which the law defines and protects so vast, varied, and complicated, and so sensitive to legislative disturbance. Of course we should have to rely on the lawyers to give warning of the effects of these changes in the Code. In nine cases out of ten they would not be at first perceptible to the layman's eye. We should also have to rely on the lawyers to expose and resist them, but nothing is more certain than that this would soon prove a vain reliance. Lawyers, like other people, grow weary of rendering thankless and bootless service. They would in this case grow weary all the sooner, because a large body of them would find their account in the disorder and uncertainty which the annual "revision" or "emendation" would produce, and would reconcile themselves to what they profited by, as many do already to the corruption of legislative bodies.

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The bar of New Jersey has never received a greater shock than the one which Gov. Green has given it in refusing to reappoint Chancellor Runyon, and in elevating to the Chancellorship a Jersey City lawyer who in experience, reputation, and ability is ranked by scores of lawyers in all parts of the State. Under the legal system of New Jersey the Chancellor is undoubtedly the most important officer in the State, not even excepting that of Governor. His authority over corporations and estates is far-reaching, and, as the Presiding Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, he has to pass upon the arguments of the leading members of the State bar. Every interest is therefore to be congratulated when a man can be found for the position who is universally recognized as fulfilling all its requirements. Such a man was Chancellor Runyon. Members of the bar felt it an honor to appear before him. The justness of his decisions was not questioned, and his great learning and keen aptitude for despatch enabled him always to keep up with the business of his court. It would have been considered an outrage to displace such a man because he was not of the same political party as the Governor. How much more startling, then, is the outrage when the great jurist, belonging to the Governor's political party, is displaced because he is not in sympathy with the Governor's particular faction! It does not do to say, in a case like this, that the successor, even if young and inexperienced (it is said that he has never had but one case before the Court of Errors), is honest and bright, and "will learn." The simple fact is that a great wrong has been done to vast public interests, and a wrong that should not be forgotten when opportunity comes to condemn it at the polls.

It is a gratifying coincidence that at the very time when Tennessee displays the good effects of the rejection of the scheme of Federal aid for education, by more than doubling the amount of the State appropriation for the public schools as soon as Congress had adjourned, Louisiana exhibits the advantages of the rejection of another scheme of Federal aid to the States. Before the war the Mississippi River States used to keep up an effective system of levees for protection against the spring floods. After the war Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi set up the plea that they were too poor to maintain the levees, and that the nation must come to the rescue. For years attempts were made to commit the Federal Government to this policy by inserting in the annual River and Harbor Bill appropriations for levees. Fortunately they failed, and at length, instead of folding their arms and complaining that they were "impoverished by the war," the people interested set to work on their own account. State Boards of Commissioners were created in districts lying along the river, which proceeded to levy a tax on every bale of cotton raised within the district, the proceeds to be used in building and repairing levees. This tax has just been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, and the policy will be extended. The districts issue bonds for the purpose, and interest and principal are paid out of the cotton tax levied for that purpose. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that "in this way a sum sufficiently large can be realized to assure the construction of a perfect system of levees in the Fifth Louisiana District," and the same thing is, of course, true as to other districts. Thus the States will get a good levee system, as they are getting a good school system, by their own efforts, without the demoralizing consequences which would have followed had the schemes which presented them as mendicants not fortunately failed.

A Western State and Territory have just escaped, through the veto of the Executive, a curse from which Louisiana suffers. The Arizona Legislature passed an act legalizing a gaming corporation whose business was to be the distribution of prizes by a game of chance, to be conducted under the supervision and guarantee of the Territory; the bribe being the offer of part of the profits for the public-school fund and the erection of public buildings. But Gov. Zulick vindicated President Cleveland's selection of him by returning the bill with a veto which killed it, on the ground that he was "unwilling to aid in the legalization of a gambling scheme, by which the earnings of men, women, and even children can be seduced to investment in lottery tickets, to build up the fortunes of a few interested stockholders at the expense of public morals, under the pretext of replenishing the public-school fund; preferring that our public schools, in the future as in the past, should be maintained by the free, honest offerings of the people, rather than our children should be educated from the overflowing profits of a system of legalized gambling, which in my judgment is subversive of every sense of political morality." The Nevada Legislature at its recent session gave fresh proof of the folly of making a State out of a little mining camp by passing an act for the formation of a corporation modelled after the Louisiana Lottery Company; but Gov. Stevenson defeated the scheme by interposing his veto, on the ground that the bill was in conflict with the Constitution.

It is to be hoped that some compromise of the debt of Virginia may result from the conference proposed by the Legislature between a commission for the State and a commission representing the foreign bondholders. If, however, the intention of the State commissioners is to give up nothing on their side, but merely to demonstrate to the creditors that the debt cannot be paid, they must have more than Southern hopefulness to expect success. It would certainly be impossible to convince any disinterested expert that the State cannot pay the debt. Let Virginia fund it at a low rate of interest to run for a long term, and she can bear it perfectly well. It is of little use to make complaint about poverty in the Southern States at this time. Their material resources are too great, have been too widely advertised, and have too deeply impressed Northern men and Englishmen to leave a chance for removing that impression. Maine raised last year just about the same amount of taxes as Virginia, and the rate per 100 was exactly the same. Yet if you were to tell a Virginian that Maine was as rich as the old Dominion, he would treat you with contempt. Virginia *is* undoubtedly a hundred fold richer than Maine in natural resources, but those resources are almost totally undeveloped. She is in a position, therefore, to find it of peculiar advantage to fund her debt for a long term, knowing that she will be richer each year, so that the longer the term of the debt, if it lowers the interest, the better. But to expect creditors to fund under the Riddleberger Act at this stage of the case is a most extraordinary exhibition of hopefulness in a very hopeful race. It is doubtful whether the Legislature has any figures to offer that the creditors are not perfectly well acquainted with, and certainly no State officer knows any more about the resources of the State than many an expert making investments for foreigners there. The conference, which is to take place not later than April 12, will be awaited with great interest.

The rumor that the Republican managers contemplate making Mahone Chairman of their National Committee in next year's campaign seems hardly credible, and yet it would be only the logical carrying out of the Massachusetts theory that what the party needs is management, and not principles. Mahone is probably the best—which is the same thing as to say the worst—manager in the country, and his Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee would be a natural outcome of a system which proposes to revive the party by clubs and "organization."

The "Labor" news of the day gives us some amusing glimpses of the kind of world it will be when we are all ruled by master workmen and walking delegates. A delegation from District Assembly 49 has been at Albany, we are told, urging the appointment of a certain Hanley as Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Hanley, it appears, was a grocer who failed in business in Jersey City and then took up the cause of Labor. He was sent on a mission to the Southwest strikers last year. After his return he took care of furniture for Bernard Maguire. When he is travelling for Labor he is called "Martin A. Austin"; but when he is a candidate for office as a statistician, he is called "Martin B. Hanley." In the Bureau of Statistics, he would doubtless upset the old capitalistic adage, that "figures do not lie," and make them lie handsomely for Labor and Hanley, or Labor and Austin. We regret to say that Timothy Quinn, alias "Putnam," who headed the 'longshoremen's strike, after having driven a hack in winter and an ice-cart in summer, has fallen from power, and is now in a private station. He is open to offers from hack proprietors and ice companies, and can be seen at Pythagoras Hall, where he is still, when not otherwise employed, making a stand against capital. Give him a call.

Labor gave a benefit performance on Sunday night in the Windsor Theatre, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to workingmen

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who are in want because of the failure of the 'longshoremen's strike. There were about 800 persons present, and the programme was long and edifying. Quinn—not the ex-ice-cart driver and ex-hackman, but the other Quinn, who is Master Workman of District 49—made a speech in which he said that the press alone was responsible for the failure of the strike, and was reponsible also for the "continuation of the differences between capital and labor." He was also of the opinion that the "press must alter its position towards organized labor in America." Then Mr. Powderly remarked that, humble though he might be, he regarded his position as head of the Knights as "second to none on earth," and believed District 49 to be the "grandest of organizations to-day," though he was willing to admit that any one going to the District's meetings, and expecting to find angels there, would be disappointed. After this intellectual portion of the programme the "Old Oaken Bucket" and "Song for the Weary" were sung by a double quartet, and then some sketch artists appeared and drew portraits of Blaine, Butler, and Powderly. These were subsequently sold at auction, when Powderly fetched $3, Blaine 75 cents, and Butler 25 cents. This part of the proceedings was carefully edited out of the *Sun's* report.

The recent resignation of Judge Samuel Treat of St. Louis and the death of Judge Samuel H. Treat of Springfield, Ill., create two new vacancies on the Federal bench to be filled by a Democratic President. The Treats, oddly enough, considering the close approach to absolute identity in names, were judges of the District Court in adjoining districts, Samuel having served on this bench for 30 years and Samuel H. for 32 years, the latter having been also for 16 years a State Judge before his promotion to the Federal court. Samuel H. was appointed by Franklin Pierce on March 3, 1855, and Samuel by Pierce just two years afterwards, on the last day of the latter's term, March 3, 1857. Two of Buchanan's appointees, R. R. Nelson of Minnesota (June 1, 1858), and Matthew P. Deady of Oregon (March 9, 1859); another of Pierce's, James M. Love of Iowa (February 21, 1856), and even one of Millard Fillmore's, Ogden Hoffman of California (February 27, 1851), are still on the District bench. Except these few remaining relics of Democratic appointments to the Federal bench before the war, every present member of the United States Supreme Court (nine in number), the Circuit (nine), and all but five of the District Courts (fifty-eight), hold the commissions of Republican Presidents, although it is true that one, Field, of the Supreme bench, has turned Democrat since his appointment by Lincoln. As five of the nine Supreme Court judges are past sixty-seven years of age, one of them being in his seventy-fifth year, and as several of the members of the two lower courts are suffering from age or infirmity, it is probable that, in the course of nature, a number of vacancies must occur within a comparatively short period, to add to the five on the District bench which have been filled since March, 1885, and the two new ones just created.

The Boston *Advertiser* actually makes the Rev. Joseph Cook the subject of a leading article, in which it resents bitterly and with solemnity his declaration that he is not personally acquainted with any of the present editors of that journal, and defends its own dictum that Cook had been "flat, stale, and coarse" in a lecture of his on Henry Ward Beecher. The continued tendency of the Boston mind to occupy itself with Cook and to take his scientific, literary, and religious charlatanry seriously, is one of the oddest intellectual phenomena of the day. The Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, a very intelligent observer, says that the public of that city is at last getting weary of him. The elaborate editorial self-defence of the *Advertiser* looks, however, as if he were taking too hopeful a view of the situation, and as if Cook still weighed on people's minds.

It would redound to the credit of the country and to the benefit of the Irish if the resolutions which State Legislatures are passing, protesting against the Irish coercion bills, were draughted by men of sense and education. Waiving the question of propriety—which on such an occasion many people will think a small matter—it remains highly desirable that American expressions of disapprobation of British legislation should be expressed in such a manner as not to excite the ridicule and contempt of the persons to whom they are addressed.

There is not much importance in the division on the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons on Friday. It is a very unusual thing to oppose the first reading of a bill, but the Opposition has done it in this case simply in pursuance of the policy of resistance *à outrance* which had been determined on, when Parliament met, as regarded all attempts at coercive legislation for Ireland. It is usually on the second reading that an opposed bill has to fight for its life before it goes into the Committee of the Whole. Consequently it is probable that some Unionists voted with the Government who will hesitate about doing so on the second reading, partly because they see no good reason for departing from the old usage in this case, and partly because they dislike to ford streams before they come to them. Many of them are doubtless hoping that before the moment comes when they will finally have to place themselves on record for or against coercion, something will happen to deliver them from their dilemma—the bill will be modified, or the Ministry will retreat, or the new Land Bill will come well to the front, and take the sting out of the Crimes Bill, and so on. Consequently, there is a strong chance that the Ministry will not have the majority for the second reading they have had for the first, or a large enough one to save the bill from serious if not fatal mutilation in the Committee, when it will be attacked clause by clause. The situation is, in fact, for halting Unionists one of great perplexity. The bill is a much worse one than the Tories first talked of. It has been received with unexpected indignation by the Liberal press, and particularly the provincial press, and it is feebly presented and supported in the House of Commons. Neither Chamberlain nor Hartington can defend it with fire or vigor; Goschen has long ceased to be considered a Liberal at all; and Smith and Balfour have little debating value.

Of the worthlessness for any purpose of a measure of this kind introduced under the closure, and opposed as this one is likely to be, there can hardly be a question in the mind of any intelligent and impartial observer. All previous coercion bills for Ireland have had all England and Scotland behind them, and were supported by, if not a majority, a considerable portion of the Irish members Even with this moral and political backing, however, they have generally been only half executed, and have never secured either peace or order any more than content. The notion that one like this, which half the English and nearly the whole of the Scotch members are opposing with fierce indignation under the leadership of the greatest English statesman, and against which the most powerful portion of the English press is thundering, can ever be carried into effect, or can, in fact, result in anything but an increase of disorder, and frightful conflicts between the people and the police, is almost ridiculous. The mere opposition it will meet with in the Commons and the country will kill it for all practical purposes.

The latest turn in the manœuvres of the men who control Mexican affairs, and who are seeking some constitutional means of giving President Diaz another term, is the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to allow re-election. The advocates of the prorogation scheme, to which we recently referred, are still in the field, the Legislature of Oaxaca, Diaz's State, having followed up the action of Puebla by an emphatic endorsement of the plan to prolong the Presidential term; but the plainly retroactive nature of such a measure has crippled it from the start. Meanwhile, the bolder and more thorough plan of striking out of the Constitution the prohibition of electing for successive terms has been finding enthusiastic promoters, one prominent Deputy having publicly announced his adhesion to the idea, and his intention to move the needed amendment at the April session of Congress. The startling inconsistency of allowing Gen. Diaz to do in 1888 what he plunged the country into civil war to prevent Lerdo from doing in 1876, is something of an obstacle to the proposal, but it would be eminently Mexican to regard it as only trivial. The President himself has given no public intimation of his wishes, and is doubtless willing to let popular opinion express itself upon the various projects. If he could peacefully secure the succession to Romero Rubio, his father-in-law and present Secretary of the Interior, it is probable that he would prefer that way out of the difficulty. In any case it is certain that the coming session of Congress will have this question of the next Presidency under serious if not exciting discussion.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, March 30, to TUESDAY, April 5, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

MR. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, who was Acting-Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Manning's absence from his post, was appointed to succeed Mr. Manning on March 31, and Mr. I. H. Maynard, who was Second Comptroller of the Treasury, succeeded Mr. Fairchild as Assistant Secretary.

The President has appointed Martin V. Montgomery of Michigan, who has been Commissioner of Patents, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to succeed Justice McArthur, retired.

The act of the last Congress granting land in severalty to Indians was first put into effect on March 31, when the President ordered the allotment of land under this law to the Indians on the Warm Spring Reservation in Oregon.

The Secretary of the Navy on April 1 opened the plans which had been submitted for an armed cruiser and a powerful battle-ship, and found that designs had been offered by the Thames Iron-Ship Building and the Barrow Ship-Building Companies of England, A. H. Grandjean of France, Capt. N. S. Clayton of New Zealand, Lieut. W. I. Chambers, T. D. Wilson (Chief of Bureau of Construction), and S. H. Pook of the United States Navy, N. L. Tonns of New York city, and F. L. Norton of Washington. Fifteen thousand dollars will be paid for every design that is accepted.

The new Government dry-docks, the construction of which was authorized by the last Congress, will be built at the Brooklyn and Norfolk Navy-yards.

The members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission went to Washington on April 1 and took the oath of office. Committees from several Southern cities have made statements to the Commission that such a change of freight rates as it is supposed will have to be made by roads leading from the South northward will do great injury to Southern manufacturers, most of whose products are now transported at "special" rates. The great railroad lines have made and published new schedules of freight and passenger rates, to take effect on April 5, in accordance with the provisions of the law which forbid special rates and free passes. Mr. Cooley has been chosen chairman of the Commission.

A decision was handed down April 5 by the Supreme Court of the United States, which declares that no unconstitutional or illegal discrimination is made against the national banks by the tax system of this State.

In the United States Circuit Court at Boston an opinion has been given denying the motion of the Bell Telephone Company, in the case of the Government against it, to plead the results of previous litigation, in addition to being allowed to demur to the whole bill. This will enable the Government's suit, which was ruled out of court in Ohio, to proceed.

In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Connecticut on April 1, the law prohibiting threats of injury to property was construed to include the boycott. The accused persons were convicted of conspiracy to boycott the proprietors of the New Haven *Courier* because they would not discharge non-union printers. It is held in the decision that "the purpose of conspiracy, or the means by which it was to be accomplished, or both, were not only unlawful, but, as some authorities express it, 'was in some degree criminal.'"

An election was held in Michigan April 4 on an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the sale of liquor, which was defeated by a majority of about 5,000. Two Judges of the Supreme Court, James V. Campbell and Charles D. Long, and two Regents of the University, R. W. Butterfield and Charles Hebard, all Republicans, were elected, by majorities ranging from 8,000 to 12,000. On the same day municipal elections were held in the cities and towns of Ohio. In Cincinnati Armor Smith, Republican, was elected Mayor. He received 17,963 votes; Stevenson, the Labor candidate, 17,367; Matson, Democrat, 11,951. At Columbus Philip Bruck, Democrat, was elected by 1,134 plurality. For the four preceding years the Mayor has been a Republican. A Republican Mayor was elected in Toledo. In Cleveland a Democratic Mayor succeeds a Republican. In Chicago, on April 5, John A. Roche, Republican, was elected Mayor. The Democrats had no candidate, and the Labor candidate received 23,410 votes out of 74,768. In Wisconsin H. W. Orton, Democrat, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. Municipal elections were held in Kansas on the same day, when the new law allowing women to vote for municipal officers went into effect. In some towns the female vote was large, in others insignificant. The noteworthy features of these April election returns are the large vote polled by the Labor party in Cincinnati, the narrow defeat of prohibition in Michigan, and the breach of old party lines shown by the returns in many towns in Ohio.

Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation fixing April 22 as Arbor Day, and he has requested the people generally, and school children in particular, to plant trees.

Ten members of the Virginia Legislature have been appointed as Commissioners on the part of the State to meet the representatives of the foreign holders of the State's bonds to agree upon a plan of settlement of the debt.

The new liquor-law in Maine has gone into effect, and it is the most radical effort that has been made to suppress the sale of liquor. It provides that any person selling any intoxicating liquor in the State contrary to law shall be fined $50 and costs, and in addition thereto imprisoned thirty days for the first offence, and, in default of payment, imprisoned thirty days additional; and for each subsequent offence he shall be fined $200 and costs and imprisoned six months, with six months' additional in default of payment. Any clerk or agent who aids or assists in violating the law in any manner is held alike guilty with the principal. A common seller is subject to a fine of $100 and thirty days' imprisonment. On a second and every subsequent conviction the penalty is a fine of $200 and costs and four months' imprisonment. If a man is found intoxicated in the street he is to be fined not more than $10 or imprisoned thirty days for the first offence, and for each subsequent offence for thirty days.

The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill to carry into effect a section of the State Constitution prohibiting the consolidation of parallel or competing railroads. It fixes a penalty of $1,000 to $4,000 fine and imprisonment of managers or agents of companies that violate the law.

Great suffering, caused by drought, is again reported from Atascosa County, Texas. A petition for aid sent to the Legislature sets forth that more than 100 persons are at the point of starvation, and that their neighbors are so destitute as not to be able longer to relieve them.

One of the Chinese festivals fell on last Sunday, and great numbers of Chinamen in San Francisco placed meat offerings and burned joss-sticks on the graves. It is estimated that as many as 2,000 corpses will be exhumed and sent back to China this spring from San Francisco—a custom that they hold to firmly, except in the case of converts to Christianity.

The Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, Cal., was burned on the night of April 1. Three hundred people lost their clothes and baggage. The hotel belonged to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and was one of the handsomest at any seaside resort in the United States.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company has decided to build a manufacturing village on the outskirts of St. Louis after the plan of Pullman, near Chicago. Its shops will be located there, and homes for workmen will be built near by and owned by the company.

An association of iron founders in St. Louis (employers) has made "an injury to one the concern of all." The moulds of a firm whose men have struck have been distributed among the foundries of the other members of the association, who will thus enable the suffering firm to fill its orders.

Messrs. George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, Wayne McVeagh, Charles J. Bonaparte, Charles R. Codman, Charles C. Adams, and William Potts, who were appointed by the National Civil-Service Reform League a special committee to prepare a report on "the present condition of the reform movement and the relations to it of the national, State, and municipal administrations," published their report on March 30. They say: "Tried by the standard of absolute fidelity to the reform as it is understood by this League, it is not to be denied that this Administration has left much to be desired." But they find that "the Administration, under enormous disadvantages and perplexities, has accomplished much for the reform of the civil service"; that "the old 'spoils system' has been seriously shaken," and that "the Administration has practically demonstrated that a clean partisan sweep of the civil service is not demanded by the intelligence of the country, and is not necessary for honest, efficient, and satisfactory government."

There is soon to be a drilling contest by militia companies from all parts of the Union at Washington. Because three companies of colored men have entered the contest the Montgomery (Ala.) Grays have withdrawn.

An express train on the Boston and Albany Railroad made a trip on March 30, lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and it was the first complete train so equipped which has ever been successfully run.

The subscription by citizens of Brooklyn to build a monument to Henry Ward Beecher has reached the sum of $7,000.

The sixty-second annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in this city was opened to the public April 4, and will remain open until May 14. Of the 1,200 pictures offered, 503 were hung.

The books, statuary, bric-à-brac, and the like, which belonged to the late A. T. Stewart, fetched $49,422 at auction. This, added to the sum for which his pictures were sold, makes a total of $563,172—a smaller amount than was paid for these objects.

Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, a citizen of Wellesley, Mass., has presented the town with a hall, a park of ten acres, and a public library, with 6,000 volumes, the value of all which is estimated to be $250,000. Mr. William Bucknell of Philadelphia on his seventy-sixth birthday, March 31, gave to Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, $50,000. He has now given $142,000 to this institution.

The Rev. Dr. James Curran, formerly assistant to the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the Catholic priest who has been deposed for the part he took in the Henry George campaign in this city, has been disciplined by the Archbishop of New York for sitting on the platform when Dr. McGlynn delivered a lecture on his deposition and the communal ownership of land.

John G. Saxe, the humorous poet, who for several years had been inactive, died at Albany March 31, aged seventy-one. On March 30 Thomas C. Reynolds, who had been Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, committed suicide in St. Louis. John W. Harris, one of the oldest and most successful lawyers in Texas, died in Galveston April 1 at the age of seventy-nine. He was the first Attorney-General of the State. Joseph H. Bradley died at Washington on April 3, aged eighty-four. He was a son of the First Assistant Postmaster-General under the Administrations from Washington down to Jackson, and was for many years a well-known lawyer. Miss Catharine L. Wolfe of this city died April 4. She

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was very rich, and she gave much of her time and much money to works of charity, mainly through the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was she who paid the expenses of an expedition to Babylon, under the Rev. Dr. Ward, to promote researches in Biblical archæology. Her picture gallery is one of the most noteworthy in New York.

FOREIGN.

Immediately after the announcement of the Irish Coercion Bill the excitement began, which culminated at its passage on the first reading on April 1. On one side Mr. Morley, addressing the Liberal-Radical Union, called some of its features "grotesque and malignant," and they showed, he said, that the Government had no insight into the national sentiment of the Irish people. The responsibility for the tremendous plunge would rest upon a section of the Liberal party—a section which would henceforth be called the Coercionist-Radical party. He denied that the National League terrorized or coerced the people, and declared that the proposed suppression of the League would multiply the number of secret societies, and would deprive the tenant of his safeguard against the landlord. On the other side, Lord Hartington, at a meeting of the Liberal-Union members, declared that the Government had made the bill a question of confidence, and if the Liberal Unionists failed to support it, the result would be the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power.

On April 1, when the House sat for eleven hours, and rose at three o'clock the next morning, closure was applied to the Coercion Bill by a vote of 361 to 253, and it passed its first reading. The scene was one of the most extraordinary excitement ever known in modern Westminster. The turbulence began during the brief interval between the announcement of closure and the motion for the first formal putting of the motion. When it was put Mr. Gladstone walked in a stately fashion down the floor of the House to give his vote against it, and the Liberal and Irish members rose to their feet as one man and broke into wild cheers, and waved their hats with enthusiasm, and followed him. As they moved slowly towards the door, cries arose of "The rights of minorities," "Down with coercion," "We'll fight to the death," "Down with the Speaker." The result of the division having been formally declared, the Liberal and the Irish members, led by Mr. Gladstone, quitted the House in protest against the procedure. As they passed out they again indulged in loud cries, such as "A star-chamber conspiracy," "Down with the Speaker." The Speaker, amid the terrible uproar, was powerless in his efforts to preserve order.

In an interview with the London correspondent of the *Evening Post* the day after the passage of the Coercion Bill, Mr. Gladstone said of the Conservatives: "They have thrust upon the Speaker a partisan function, and thus have dealt a blow at the Chair the gravity of which it is impossible to exaggerate." "It is not coercion I am thinking about, not dissolution, not home rule even," he added, "but the Chair, the Chair. Let them fight us. I have always said let them beat us. That is well. But above all things let them respect the Chair. But they have not. They have forced partisanship upon him. Besides this, nothing could exceed the contemptuous disregard of the Government for all forms of precedence and parliamentary procedure."

The principal speech against the Coercion Bill was made by Mr. Parnell, which has been pronounced one of the most vigorous he has ever delivered. Mr. Gladstone, who also spoke briefly, declared that he had never known a bill so completely torn to rags as Mr. Parnell had torn this one. Mr. Parnell declared that the bill meant a reign of judicial murders. It meant that all hopes of better times, which seemed dawning upon Ireland, would disappear; that a system of subornation of witnesses and wholesale perjury before partisan juries was to prevail, sending innocent persons to the scaffold and a convict's cell. What was the only state of society that could rise under this reign of terror? Secret societies would spring up, fostered by the sufferings of an oppressed nation, and those who had been persistent in counselling the people to observe patience and moderation might counsel in vain. But he would still counsel them to submit to injustice rather than retaliate or do anything that might drive Mr. Gladstone from their side, or increase his difficulties or place him in a false position with the Liberals. Their battle was now won in Ireland.

In almost every town in the kingdom meetings have been called to denounce the bill. Resolutions of protest from hundreds of places in England as well as Ireland have been adopted and published.

In the House of Lords Earl Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal, almost simultaneously with the presentation of the Coercion Bill, presented a land-bill which passed its first reading, providing for the purchase of Irish holdings, that is, for the abolition of the system of dual ownership created by the act of 1881. The lease-holders whose leases expired prior to 1881, numbering 160,000, are to be admitted to the benefits of the act of 1881 in the same manner as those whose leases expired in that year. This bill is regarded by the Opposition as an effort to soften the Coercion Bill, and as an insincere proposal. It contains some measures for which Mr. Parnell has contended, but it is now bitterly opposed by the Liberals. The comment of the *Daily News*, which speaks for the Opposition, is that the bill "convicts the Ministry of the grossest inconsistency" because "it entirely dispenses with the necessity for coercion, or rather it would if the necessity existed"; and the *News* adds: "Mr. Balfour argues that an illegal combination prevents tenants in Ireland from paying their rents. Lord Cadogan formally admits that tenants are evicted for not paying impossible rents."

The second reading of the Coercion Bill was formally moved in the House of Commons April 5 by Mr. Balfour. Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Gladstonian, moved an amendment to the effect that "the bill would, if passed, increase the disorder in Ireland and endanger the Union and the Empire, and therefore should be rejected." The debate will be continued for some time.

A colonial conference, attended by representatives from all the most important British colonies, began its sessions in London on April 4, to discuss a wide range of subjects pertaining to colonial government and its relations to the home Government.

A new Italian Cabinet is at last announced, the ingoing members of which are Signor Depretis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Crispi Minister of the Interior, Signor Viale Minister of War, Signor Zanardelli Minister of Justice, and Signor Saracco Minister of Public Works.

While the Spanish Chamber of Deputies was in session April 2, a parchment case containing gunpowder, with a fuse attached, was found in the doorway of the President's bureau. An explosion later in the day broke the windows of the office of the Minister of Finance. Admission to the Parliament buildings has been denied to all journalists, native and foreign.

The last effort to kill the Czar—on March 29—was made by an officer of the army, who shot at him while he was taking exercise in the park of the palace at Gatchina. It is reported that a number of officers have been arrested for complicity in the plot. Three persons who were concerned in the previous effort to kill him have been hanged. The Russian Government has appropriated £25,000 to be used in unravelling the Nihilist conspiracy in Russia, and £12,500 for the same purpose in foreign countries.

A rich merchant of St. Petersburg was recently killed because he refused to contribute 80,000 rubles to the Nihilists' fund. Other rich Russians have received letters threatening them with immediate death if they do not give money to carry on the Nihilist warfare.

The Russian Government has declined to take part in the Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1889, and forbidden its subjects to send exhibits.

The Governments of Germany and Austria will imitate the action of the Government of Russia in declining to take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The newspaper organs of these Governments insist that it would be an act of impropriety and an act of danger to the monarchies of Europe to do anything tending to glorify revolution.

Prince Bismarck was seventy-two years old on April 1. He received the congratulations of the Emperor and congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the empire and from many persons of distinction in other countries.

There has been a revival of sharp talk between German and French journals. The French press demanded that a German officer who obtained secret information in Paris be recalled. Thereto the Berlin *Post* replied on April 2 that if such a request were made by the French Government it could be answered only by the recall of the German Minister to France. The same paper accuses the French of having an organization of spies in Germany.

Prince Bismarck's newspaper organ, commenting on the conduct of Señor Mencarini, the Spanish Consul at Hong Kong, who at a recent banquet in that city toasted the prosperity of France, and expressed a hope that she would have a brilliant *revanche*, says: "Germany will not fail to make to Spain proper and weighty comment on the occurrence. Spain must not permit her diplomats to forget with culpable frivolity what is due to their position."

More indications have been given of Germany's determination to rule Alsace-Lorraine with great rigor. M. Antoine, a member of the Reichstag from Metz, was expelled from the province on April 1. He will be allowed to retain his seat in the Reichstag, but he must go to Berlin by way of Belgium or Switzerland, and not through France. Bismarck is reported to have said in a recent conversation: "We intend that the provinces (Alsace and Lorraine) shall remain incorporated with Germany. Their fortresses are a strong bulwark against France, and for us they have the advantage of removing by several days' march the starting point for an aggressive movement against us from France." Orders have been given by the German authorities to destroy the French flags preserved in the provincial town-halls.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill permitting the Free Congo State to issue a lottery loan to the amount of 150,000,000f.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley wrote under date of March 9 from Cape Town that he had gone forward to rescue Emin Bey, whose supply of ivory, it is reported, was thought to be of no less than £60,000 value.

Trains on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railway in New Brunswick were hemmed in by snow for a week until April 1. Fifteen hundred passengers were snowed in on the tracks, and 1,500 workmen were engaged to dig a way out. In places the snow was thirty feet deep.

The Mexican Congress convened April 1. President Diaz, in his message, says that Mexico's relations with foreign Powers are of the most friendly character, and that with the United States there is no question pending which is likely to disturb the existing good understanding. As to the boundaries on the north, he insists that the Mexican Senate follow the example of the American Senate in extending the term for carrying the treaty regarding that matter into effect. The general tone of the message is satisfactory to the banking and financial interests. The assurance given of the ability of the Government to continue to meet all its obligations inspires fresh confidence.

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SOME OF THE PRESIDENT'S HINDRANCES.

THE report of the Committee of the Civil-Service Reform League on the condition and progress of the movement under the present Administration has, we believe, impressed most people as exceedingly fair and impartial. It gives the Administration full credit for the good it has done, and makes full allowance for the obstacles in the way of doing better which it has inevitably encountered, some of which are doubtless much more formidable than Mr. Cleveland anticipated when he wrote his famous letter to Mr. G. W. Curtis and others. He has found that raising the standard of purity and efficiency was a much more difficult task in some States than in others, owing sometimes to the character of the party leaders, and sometimes to pre-existing political conditions which left any attempt at reform without local support. It was, in fact, not possible for either Mr. Cleveland or anybody else to find out how the Democratic party stood towards civil service reform, without the actual experiment of a reforming Democratic Administration. During the ten years before 1884 large numbers of Democrats had persuaded themselves, and persuaded others, that they were in favor of the reform, without knowing very well what the reform was, or without picturing it to themselves as anything but the expulsion from office of all worthless Republicans, who constituted, as they flattered themselves, the great bulk of the office-holders. Nobody who has not had some personal experience of it can well realize what ignorance prevailed among political men, especially in the Democratic party, about the details of what was called "civil-service reform" down to the incoming of the present Administration. Few of them had ever taken the trouble to inform themselves about it, and a large number of those who did know something about it had not taken it seriously or looked on it as anything more than the fad of a body of Republicans, whose votes might be had for the Democratic candidate by humoring them judiciously.

Senator Gorman of Maryland probably stood in this latter category. He was a most useful and energetic man during the canvass, and, in fact, by the time it was over had probably laid the victorious candidate under weightier obligations than any other worker. That he had ever given civil-service reform any serious attention prior to the election, or had the least expectation of seeing it put into practice by Mr. Cleveland, may well be doubted. No sign of it had been discoverable in the management of the party in his own State, or in fact in the management of any party. When he found that the victory was won, therefore, he set about dividing the spoils, probably in as much innocence and as much ignorance of any reason why he should treat offices as public trusts, as any husbandman in the garnering of a crop which he had sown in toil; and, for the reasons we have above stated, he was a very difficult man for a Democratic President to gainsay.

Senator Gorman has, in fact, been shedding a flood of light on the situation in rather an amusing way, in an interview printed in the Baltimore *Sun*, and containing his view of the report of the Committee of the National League. To him the reason why the signers of the report have censured his doings in Maryland is simply that they are "intense Republicans," and favor "a centralized Government" and a permanent tenure in the civil service. The reason why he likes to make frequent changes in the civil service is not, as some people suppose, because he wishes to reward his henchmen, but because he is "opposed to centralization," and in favor of "government by the people" (of course, through Gorman) "in the broadest sense." "He thinks," he says, "that good government can only be secured through the people" (*i. e.*, in Maryland, Gorman) "having the right and the opportunity to change their public servants high and low at all times within their [Gorman's] discretion." The Committee has denounced some of the appointments made in Maryland by "the people," alias Gorman; but the reason of this is, that they did not know "that he knew it to be necessary to select men who did not profess to be saints to ferret out the rascals whom they (the Republicans) appointed and kept in place."

There could hardly be greater simplicity, we see, than this. No reformer can get angry with a man like Mr. Gorman. When a great rascal appears in office in Maryland, we must not complain, because we do not know the workings, or, if we may say so, the secret purposes, of the Gorman mind. He did one very clever thing at the close of his interview, of which, however, the President is justly inclined to complain. He took up the list—which is a long one—of undeniably good appointments made in Maryland by the Administration, and claimed the credit of them all for his system of government by the people through Gorman. And he even maintained that he was a reformer himself. Nobody would ever guess what the reforms were in which he was engaged, so we will give them in his own words: "To protect the public domain and restrain the rapacity of corporations." It will be seen from all this that Mr. Gorman is really an interesting man, and belongs to a species which is rapidly growing scarce, owing to changes in environment. The natural-history museums will, therefore, do well to keep an eye on him.

GOVERNMENT ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

THE appointment of Mr. Charles S. Fairchild as Secretary of the Treasury is a most notable extension of the system of conducting the affairs of the Government on business principles. The Treasury Department is a branch of the Government preëminently concerned with those features of administration which in any proper view are exclusively business-like in their nature—especially the collection of the money required to maintain the Federal Government, through the customs duties and the internal revenue taxes, and the disbursement of this money through all the various avenues which it must pursue. A small army of officials, scattered all over the country, is demanded for the performance of this work, but the duties of nearly all these are purely fiscal in their nature and have properly nothing to do with politics. The head of the Department and a small number of other high officials are charged with the execution of the financial policy of the Administration for the time being, but the work of the great remainder, if properly discharged, has no more to do with financial policies than that of the subordinates in a great business firm. In other words, the Treasury is, of all the executive departments, the one which is by its very nature a business institution, to be conducted upon business principles.

Yet so thoroughly had the spoils system demoralized the public mind that until recently the Treasury Department has been considered the great patronage preserve of the Government. Only seven years ago the head of the Department made public proclamation that he conceived this to be the proper view of the institution, when he notoriously, and almost openly, employed men paid to serve the public in the enterprise of working up Sherman delegations to the Republican National Convention of 1880. Under Mr. Sherman's successor in 1881 the country saw the chief custom-house disorganized, and an efficient Collector of the same party faith with the new President removed in the middle of his term, solely to pay political obligations at the public expense. With such principles unblushingly avowed by heads of the Department, the whole service was inevitably infected, and it was managed throughout as a political machine.

There has seldom been a greater surprise than was afforded by the fact that it was a man of Daniel Manning's antecedents who called a halt in this matter. Mr. Manning had been educated in the same faith as to the disposition of the offices with his Republican predecessors, and when his appointment was foreshadowed, it was generally deprecated by civil-service reformers. But the test of time vindicated Mr. Cleveland's selection. Mr. Manning often yielded to the spoilsmen, and was frequently inconsistent, but when, early in his administration, he picked out that sincere reformer, Edward O. Graves, for Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—the only great Washington office not under the Civil-Service Law—he asserted what proved the guiding principle of his course. Experience convinced Mr. Manning, against preconceived opinions, that the business system was the true system. His successor has nothing to unlearn. Mr. Fairchild has always believed in the merit system, and he was one of the earliest advocates of its application to the public service in this State. So far as his influence at Washington has gone (and it has gone far during the year that he has been virtually Acting Secretary), he has made the Treasury Department practically what it theoretically is—a great business institution. Even such partisan opponents as the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* confess that he is "one of the genuine reformers of the Administration" (observe the unconscious admission that there are a number of such), and says that "in Department matters he has surprised all the old officials by sitting down as promptly on Senator Gorman and ex-Senator Barnum as he did on Eugene Higgins." Now that he is to be the unquestioned head of the Department, he will of course be still firmer in asserting himself. Mr. Fairchild is a man of very uncommon executive talent, and as under our system the Secre-

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tary of the Treasury is essentially only an executive officer, possessing none of the power of initiating legislation exercised by a Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, his selection is an exceedingly good one.

We have thus, for the first time since Andrew Jackson introduced the spoils system, the most important department of administration presided over by a man who hates the spoils system, and who will conduct the affairs of the Government on business principles. Already the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington—formerly a loathsome sink of patronage—is upon a business basis; the same thing is true of the greatest custom-house in the country, and as true of those in Boston and many other cities besides New York; and Mr. Fairchild may be trusted to see that as speedily as possible the principles of the merit system shall be everywhere applied. To have a department, which was prostituted to the basest political uses in 1880 and 1881, firmly restored to business uses in 1887, is hardly short of a revolution.

Not less surprising and encouraging is the fact that the wiser leaders of the Democratic party have learned so much, since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, that they endorse the choice of a genuine reformer for this position. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says that Speaker Carlisle and other equally representative Democrats were consulted by the President, and that "every one was content to see Mr. Fairchild placed at the head of the Treasury, and made the official head of the Department whose efficient actual head he has been ever since Mr Manning broke down." In other words, they saw that, in the present temper of the public mind, the best way for the Democratic party to strengthen itself with the country was to make proclamation of the fact that the Treasury Department was to be conducted by a proved reformer.

Such an incident brings out in strong relief the vast advance which has been made within three years. In 1884 the Republican party was running for the Presidency the man who was really responsible for the scandalous removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson as Collector in New York, and whose record assured his conduct of the Government upon a spoils basis. In 1887 a Democratic President appoints as Secretary of the Treasury a conspicuous civil-service reformer, with the approval of such prominent Democratic leaders as Speaker Carlisle.

INEFFECTIVE DEMAGOGY.

THE refusal on the part of the Legislature of Missouri to make appropriations for the militia is not merely an example of hostility to the forcible maintenance of law and order: it is a still better example of the childishness of such hostility. The militia already exists. It is in complete organization, officered, armed, clothed. The salaries of the officers are prescribed by law, and if the rank and file are called into active service, their pay is fixed; and, although they could not get their pay until money was appropriated for the special purpose, yet it would exist as a valid claim against the State, and refusal to pay men for the performance of an extremely disagreeable, not to say dangerous duty, would be likely to result in the election of a Legislature like the one of 1879, which showed its friendly feelings towards the militia by prohibiting the use of blank cartridges except on drill.

But even suppose the sentiment of hostility to the militia should dominate the Legislature for years, and appropriations should be withheld until the Missouri National Guard dies of inanition, what then? One of three things must happen in times of riot. The Governor of the State will be compelled to make requisition upon the President of the United States for national troops—a ludicrous result for those who hate military power—or the police must expand in numbers and increase in efficiency until it equals a militia in power, or else an irregular police or militia will be formed by the citizens, under the name of "regulators," "friends of law and order," or any of the names honest citizens are wont to take when the weakness or pusillanimity of their government has forced them to assume extraordinary powers. Order will be restored somehow, militia or no militia, police or no police, law or no law. This needs no proof. It is a settled fact in the history of civilized communities. If a Governor like the present incumbent in Missouri should be as slow in making requisition for United States troops as he was in calling out troops last year, and deputy-sheriffs should prove as ineffective, the right of individuals to combine in self-defence would surely be put to the test. Happily in Missouri this right is guaranteed by the State Constitution, for, although it may seem superfluous to preserve by law a right which will be assumed whether the law preserves it or not, it is, as a matter of fact, an immense assistance in the assumption of extraordinary powers to know that they may be assumed lawfully. For this reason the clause in the Constitution of Missouri which provides "*that the right of the people to bear arms in self-defence and in defence of the lawful authority of the State cannot be questioned,*" might well become a rallying-point for the orderly elements of the State. The people may bear arms and may use them in self defence and defence of lawful authority. Nor is this right limited by the statute against carrying concealed weapons, for that makes an express exception in favor of carrying weapons in defence of person, home, or property. The Missourian who carries a weapon when threatened by such letters as the Knights of Labor sent the engineers and firemen of the Missouri Pacific Railroad last year, is acting under the law, and, what is more, is acting under a right which the Legislature could not take away from him.

But far more important than the right of self-defence is the right to bear arms in defence of the lawful authority of the State. This right, taken in connection with statutory provisions for suppressing riots by the civil authorities, renders it possible for the indignation of law-abiding citizens against mobs and rioters to take formidable and effective shape. Besides the usual authority vested in the mayor of any town or the sheriff of any county to call upon citizens to assist in suppressing a riot, and providing that the pay of citizens so employed shall be the same as that of militia in active service, there is another remedy, without waiting for the initiative from sheriff or mayor. If a large body of men are assembled in a threatening or riotous manner, a private citizen may give notice of it to the Mayor, a member of the Board of Aldermen, or Legislative Council of any city or town, or to a sheriff, coroner, or marshal, or any of their deputies, or to any justice of the peace. It is then the duty of the officer so notified to approach the rioters as nearly as he can with safety, and command them to disperse, and, if they do not comply, to command all bystanders to arrest them. Now, though the mayor of a city may refuse to do his duty, it would be strange if one decent man among all the officers enumerated could not be found, especially as a refusal to act after notice is visited with a fine not exceeding $500; and, the right officer once found, citizens armed to the teeth could accompany him for the constitutional purpose of defending lawful authority, and, when called upon by the officer to arrest rioters refusing to disperse, could use all due force to accomplish the arrest. If the citizens should kill or wound any of the rioters in their endeavors to make arrests, they would be held guiltless, while the death or injury of one of the citizens would make all the rioters answerable for it.

This method of suppressing a riot does not appear to be an impracticable one. When, during the Southwestern strike of last year, the large railroad yards in St. Louis were filled by the Knights of Labor on the pretence of protecting them, the corporation might have called upon a friendly justice of the peace to undertake the duty of warning them away, and might have sent armed Pinkerton men with him. If the Pinkerton men were citizens of the State, their right to bear arms in such a case "could not be questioned," and, if citizens of another State, the Constitution of the United States would clothe them with the privileges of citizens of the State. In this way, without the delay and difficulty of getting special police licenses, the corporation would obtain a disciplined force acting under law. Throughout the Southwestern strike the Knights showed a wholesome fear of coming into conflict with the authorities of the United States, undoubtedly because they had been taught by experience that the United States could legally use force, and would use it if necessary. A few trials against armed bodies of men acting under the State law would give them such a respect for its civil authorities that they would welcome back the militia with joy.

SENATOR DAWES ON THE CRISIS.

SENATOR DAWES addressed the Middlesex Club in Boston on Saturday afternoon. With much vigor and earnestness he "arraigned" everybody who had been derelict in promoting the commercial interests of the nation, and especially its foreign trade, and more especially its trade with the countries south of us. He did not confine the arraignment to the Democratic party. On the contrary, he took a

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broad, catholic view of the question, and ventured to predict that the next national election would be carried by the party which should offer the soundest platform of principles in regard to the reduction of the Treasury surplus and the extension of our commerce. New and profitable trade, he said, had been springing up among our sister republics on the American continent, but we were not getting it. Grand opportunities for the investment of capital had been opening in the Argentine Republic, but the great glutton, England, had monopolized them. She had also swallowed up the trade of Brazil and the west coast of South America, and even Germany had stepped in between us and the unratified treaty with Mexico, and, by means of a treaty of her own, had furnished a vantage ground for her own bankers and merchants in all the principal marts of that country. The contrast between those countries and our own in the commercial sense was shown in the startling fact that "of $420,000,000 of manufactures and other products such as we produce and are seeking market for, imported into those countries and consumed yearly, only about $30,000,000, or *one-fourteenth* part, come from the United States."

The Republican party, he continued, has been for a free ballot and a fair count, and for pensions for dependent soldiers, and "for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and for protection to American labor, and for honest money; but all this would not, in his opinion, suffice. It must meet the present crisis rather than past crises. What the nature of the present crisis is he did not explain, for, having led his hearers up to it with great intrepidity, he admonished them merely that the Republican party must give "a more vigorous and unflinching support to the new elements of political life and power brought into being by the new national conditions than these elements have yet received from any political party." A happy opportunity to connect the crisis and the remedy together was unfortunately lost, and we are left very much in the dark as to the Senator's notions of a method for lending a more vigorous support to the new elements of political life and power. We are only advised that European Powers, and especially England, are grabbing trade right and left which properly belongs to us, and that something must be done.

We think that Mr. Dawes has done remarkably well, and that if he were a member of a spelling-school, instead of the United States Senate, he would be very near the head of his class. A spelling-school does not require the exercise of the reasoning faculty, but only that of the memory. Mr. Dawes has a good memory for facts, and, if he improves his opportunities, he will no doubt be able to reason from cause to effect in commercial matters after a time. We propose now to give him one lesson, and the very simplest one we can think of, so that when he next addresses the Middlesex Club he need not leave his hearers gaping over the "new elements of political life and power," and wondering what they are and how they are to give them a more vigorous and unflinching support.

One of the chief products of the countries south of us is sugar, and of this we consume 2,500,000,000 pounds per annum. All but a small fraction of what we consume is imported from foreign countries, and mostly from the West Indies and South America. Sugar is selling now in the West India Islands at $1.65 to $1.80 per hundred pounds. The American duty on this kind of sugar ranges from $1.50 to $2.75 per hundred pounds. It would be quite within the limits of truth to say that the duty is upwards of *100 per cent. ad valorem*. The lowest grade produced in these countries is the muscovado or brown sugar of our boyhood, which constituted the bulk of the sugar consumed in the United States not many years ago. The best quality is the straw-colored, crystallized article produced on the plantations by the centrifugal process, which is preferred by many consumers to the white sugar of our refineries. Now, for every cargo of sugar sent from those countries to the United States in the way of trade, another cargo of equal size and weight must be sent to pay the custom-house charges on the first cargo. This is an understatement of the truth. To put it in another way, which is equally an understatement, every time the American sewing woman, or other Prisoner of Poverty, takes a lump out of her sugar-bowl to sweeten her tea, the Government takes out another of the same size for itself. This way of stating it may be objected to as sentimental. We will, therefore, not pursue it, but confine ourselves to the commercial aspects of the case, which interest the Senator from Massachusetts. A duty of 100 per cent. on an article of food in universal use is as great an impediment to trade as it is a monstrosity in morals. We affirm that this duty has been and is now maintained in the interest of what Mr. Dawes calls "protection to American labor," that it is part and parcel of the great tariff combination and ring, in which sugar-planters, and wool-growers, and salt-boilers, and steel-rail makers, and a hundred other trades have conspired successfully to get the advantage of their fellow-citizens in the battle of life.

We have cited the sugar duties, not because they are more objectionable than other protective duties—they are in fact less objectionable than many others and less monstrous in the percentage imposed, the duty on salt, for instance, being more than 200 per cent.—we have taken them for illustration and comment upon Mr. Dawes's diatribe on the sad state of trade with the countries south of us. We offer in conclusion the single suggestion that a law which requires two equal cargoes of sugar to be grown, and manufactured, and shipped to the United States in order to get one cargo past the custom-house is a detriment and an obstacle to trade with the sugar-producing countries, which must put us at a disadvantage with any competing nation that follows a more enlightened and liberal policy.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN SWEDEN.

ALL who have sympathies upon either side of the irrepressible conflict between the friends and the opponents of classical education will find the recent educational history of Sweden highly interesting. Nowhere else, probably, has the subject received more general attention from people, press, and Government, and nowhere else has the reform spirit been more vigorous and aggressive than in Sweden. It is not altogether easy to make out from the chaos of conflicting opinions and theories the actual trend of enlightened public sentiment; nor is it quite certain that this trend, even if it could be made out with perfect certainty for Sweden, would help us much in casting the pedagogical horoscope of the world at large. It may be, as often happens, that the commotion made by the reformers is out of proportion to their real strength and influence. It may be, too, that certain steps recently taken will be retraced, and that the past few years have been simply a period of unrest which is destined to subside and leave matters substantially as they were before. On the other hand, the opposite contingency is not altogether improbable. It is at least possible that the little northern kingdom is only the leader in a movement which will in time greatly modify both the universities and the educational ideals of Europe. This possibility lends additional interest to recent Swedish experiments and discussions.

The history above alluded to has lately been written in condensed form by H. Klinghardt, a German teacher, who has been at the pains to make an exhaustive study of his subject from the documents. His work, a thick pamphlet of 168 pages, is entitled 'Das höhere Schulwesen Schwedens und dessen Reform in modernem Sinne.' The author is an uncompromising opponent of what he calls the "mediæval education," and writes throughout in the tone of a partisan rather than of a judge. But his partisanship does not appear to be of such a character as to affect his competency as an investigator. He gives the facts upon both sides even when they are such as to cause him pain. We can, therefore, well afford to thank him for his facts, even while cherishing our own opinion of his "tendency," which may be summed up in the motto he has chosen from an official report written in July, 1885, by Louis de Geer, Chancellor of the Swedish Universities. The words run in translation thus:

"I am of the opinion that modern culture is slowly but irresistibly detaching itself from its immediate connection with the language and literature of the ancients, and is at the same time taking up into itself new and indispensable elements. And I believe, further, that the scheme of instruction in the schools should be gradually transformed into harmony with this process of development."

The secondary schools of Sweden offer at the present time three different lines of instruction, which may be called, in the terms of our familiar, though somewhat unfortunate, American nomenclature, the classical, the Latin, and the scientific. Each of these lines, when complete, extends over nine years. Some of the schools do work upon but one line, others upon two only, while many (sixty in a total of ninety-five) are professedly more or less imperfect in their equipment, and do not attempt to continue the work of the common schools for more than two, three, or five years. Of the thirty-five schools which are "complete," the majority provide instruction in all three of the above-named lines. When, now, we have added that the Latin line is simply an eclectic course, recently introduced, in which Greek is replaced by English, it will be apparent that the typical preparatory school of Sweden is an institution which combines in one building and under one management the Gymnasium and the Realschule of the Germans. Such an institution receives a boy from the common school at the age of nine or ten, and graduates him at the age of eighteen or

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nineteen into the University or the Government School of Technology.

Upon any of the three lines of study the scholar has in his first year twenty-seven lessons per week; after that, either thirty or thirty-two. During the first three years he pursues simultaneously seven different subjects; after that eight, nine, or ten. During the first three years, also, the instruction is precisely the same upon all three lines, the divergence showing itself first in the fourth year, and becoming thereafter more and more marked. The scholar's weekly programme of lessons during these three years of uniformity is as follows: Religion, three lessons; Swedish language, five or six; German, six or seven; mathematics, four or five; natural science, two; history and geography, four or five; writing and drawing, three or two. From the end of the third year the instruction which is common to the three lines is as follows: Religion, two lessons weekly throughout the course; Swedish, four lessons weekly in the fourth year, three in the fifth, and two each year thereafter; history and geography, five lessons weekly in the fourth year, four in the fifth, and three each year thereafter. In his fourth year the scholar who plans to graduate upon the classical or Latin line takes up the study of Latin, of which he has then eight lessons per week for the next six years; his weekly pensum in German being at the same time diminished to four lessons in his fourth year, three in the fifth, and two in the sixth and seventh. After that he takes no more German. Of mathematics he has five lessons a week during his fourth and fifth years. Finally, in his fifth year he takes up French, of which he has either three or four weekly lessons for the next five years. In the sixth year the classical begins to diverge from the Latin line, the scholar upon the former taking up Greek, of which he has either seven or six lessons a week for the next four years. His pensum in mathematics also drops from five lessons to three, where it remains to the end. On the Latin line the scholar at the beginning of the sixth year takes up English, of which he has four weekly lessons during his sixth and seventh years, and two during the eighth and ninth. He has also somewhat more work in mathematics and in drawing than has the classical scholar. Of the scientific or "Real" line the characteristic features are these: English is taken up at the beginning of the fourth year, seven lessons a week being given to it in the fourth and fifth years, and three each year thereafter. In mathematics the scholar upon this line has five lessons during his fourth and fifth years, and seven thereafter. In natural science he has two lessons during his fourth and fifth years, thereafter six. Finally, he receives a little more instruction in French than is given on the other two lines.

From a pedagogical point of view the most interesting feature of this scheme of instruction is the prominent rôle played by the German language. It will be observed that in all three lines German is studied seven years, that it is pursued three years before any other language is taken up, and that during those years it constitutes the dominant study of the course. This arrangement is not due entirely to a conviction of the paramount importance of German in modern education, but in part at least to a theory that German rather than, for example, Latin, is the best "basis" for all future study in foreign languages. The plan has been in operation now for several years, and at a recent convention of Swedish school men at Jönköping, very general satisfaction was expressed with the results secured by this arrangement.

For the better understanding of all that this scheme of instruction signifies, and also of the reform projects that have lately been under discussion, a brief historical retrospect will be helpful. The law of 1859, which may be said to have given their characteristic form to the secondary schools of Sweden, provided that there should be two lines of instruction, a classical and a scientific, each lasting ten years. In the programme of instruction as determined by this law the two lines coincided during the first two years, and German, which was to be made the basis of subsequent language-study, was begun in the second year. On the classical line Latin was taken up in the third year and pursued seven years, while Greek was begun in the fourth year and pursued six years. This state of affairs continued without important modification until 1869. The classical preparation was practically a *sine qua non* for admission to the universities. But by this time the world-wide agitation against the classics had begun to make itself strongly felt in Sweden, and in 1869, in obedience to the popular demand, a law was passed by which classical gymnasiasts were allowed to take English instead of Greek. This decree, which Herr Klinghardt thinks "worthy to be recorded with letters of gold in the history of pedagogy," gave rise to the third or Latin line above described. But the opponents of mediæval education did not stop here. In 1873 they brought it about that henceforth the study of Latin should be begun in the fourth year instead of the third, and that of Greek in the sixth year instead of the fourth. This last change was not universally consummated, however, until 1877. Subsequent efforts in the same general direction have been made, but thus far without success. Some of the reformers have not hesitated to announce as their programme the ultimate relegation of both the "dead" languages to the universities. But the majority have been disposed to content themselves, for the present at least, with much less radical proposals.

Before passing on to an account of these proposals, it will be of interest, perhaps, to see how the schools have been affected by this legislation. The following table gives the total number of students in the four upper classes (sixth to ninth years), in all the schools of the kingdom:

Year.	Classical Line.	Latin Line.	Scientific Line.
1873.....	1,746	642	349
1875.....	1,447	728	382
1877.....	1,261	1,035	670
1879.....	1,326	1,346	863
1881.....	1,408	1,652	944
1883.....	1,259	1,847	748

From these figures it appears that during the decade specified (later figures we have not at hand), the patrons of the classical line fell off by about one-third, while those of the Latin line trebled and those of the scientific line doubled. The universities still continue to exact Greek from students registering with the theological faculty, and from those who pursue philology with a view to becoming teachers. With this exception the graduates of the Latin course are admitted to all departments of the universities. Klinghardt is confident, more confident apparently than any positive indications seem to justify, that ere long Greek will quite cease to count as an element in general education, but will be looked upon as part of the professional training of preachers and philologists, and as such, like Hebrew and Sanskrit, relegated to the universities.

In 1881 a bill was introduced into the lower chamber of the Swedish Parliament recommending (1) that the "preliminary" examinations in Latin at the universities be discontinued; (2) that instruction in Latin in the secondary schools begin in the sixth year and continue four years; (3) that an optional course in Latin, not to exceed four lessons a week, be introduced in the last four years of the scientific line. The "preliminary" examination referred to in (1) is usually held at the end of the students' third semester of residence, when he is ready to enter upon his special professional course. It is a somewhat severe examination, and is required of all students. To drop it would mean practically the opening of the university to graduates of the scientific line. The second recommendation contemplated a further abridgment of the time given to Latin, and the third was evidently intended to make the Latin line unnecessary, and so to pave the way for its discontinuance. These propositions were debated in Parliament at great length. The reports of the numerous speeches pro and con, as condensed by Klinghardt from the archives, and the picture he is able to present of the representatives of the Swedish people sitting from half-past seven until midnight on two successive days, carrying on a warm and able discussion of such questions as these, and doing so in the evident conviction (several times expressed in words) that the eyes of the nation were upon them—all this is calculated to awaken curious emotions in the breast of an American. The result of the debate was that the bill was carried by a vote of 85 "moderns" to 38 "mediævalists." The bill as passed was then turned over to the first chamber, where it was defeated by a vote of 72 to 36.

Connected with the recommendations of the second chamber was a request to the Ministry for the appointment of a royal commission, whose duty it should be to investigate the whole subject of higher education in Sweden, and to make such recommendations as the emergency might seem to require. This Commission was constituted in 1882, and went zealously to work. It consisted of fourteen members, ten of whom were teachers either in the schools or in the universities. The report of the Commission, in four volumes, was handed in in midsummer, 1884. It recommended, among many other things, that the preliminary examination in Latin should require from students of law and medicine, also from students of economics and of many other subjects taught in the philosophical faculty, only a rudimentary knowledge of the grammar and an amount of previous reading equal to one book of Cæsar. This modicum of Latin they proposed to have furnished by the schools on the scientific line. On the other hand, they recommended that the Latin line be dropped, and that on the classical line there be no diminution of the time given to Latin and no exemption from Greek. The theory of this recommendation was to strengthen the classical line intensively while weakening its prestige, by causing it to be known as the special propædeutic of preachers and philologists, and advertising the scientific line as the proper thing for a general education.

On the reception of this report in 1884, it was at once transmitted to the universities and the "consistories" (a name given to the educational council of a diocese). These took several months to consider the matter, and then, by large majorities, returned an emphatic negative to all the essential recommendations of the Commission. The Chancellor of the Universities, De Geer, whose opinion was likewise asked, took intermediate ground between the schools and the Commission, making some concessions to the prejudices of each. But his real attitude can doubtless be divined from the words quoted from him at the beginning of this article. And thus matters rest at the present time. There is reason to suppose that another attempt will be made by the partisans of reform to secure legis-

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lation in their interest from the present Parliament.

BRADFORD'S INDEX TO CLEMINCIN'S COMMENTARY ON DON QUIXOTE.—II.

YALE COLLEGE, March 26, 1887.

WERE we to go on following the alphabet the result would be a pamphlet, and we close after some remarks on two other passages to which attention was called in our previous review of 'Don Quixote' (*Nation*, Dec. 17, 24, 1885).

Duelos y quebrantos.—Spaniards are extraordinarily fond of epithets and insinuations which require a dictionary to explain them, and which they almost never do. For instance, [*asomar*] *por los cerros de Úbeda*, [to peep] over the hills of Úbeda, is a strong antiphrasis—*point du tout*—because (why don't Clemencin explain it?) Úbeda is situated on a sharp bluff in the midst of a wide plain, hence *cannot* be looked over. So they say, "Yes, I'll do that, as [sure as peep] over the hills of U.," meaning "I won't do it at all."

Now, for their dishes they had three humorous epithets. One was a "duelos y quebrantos" meal, meaning "sorrows and wailings" (*quebranto* never means material breaking, only a moral one), to be eaten on one of their meagre days, made up of a *boiled lamb's head* with the brains, as the Lazarillo de Tormes informs us (1553), and Camillo di Borghese (afterwards Paul V.), in his Spanish itinerary of 1594. Another more cheerful dish, which Sanchica set before the smartly dressed page who came to announce her father's elevation to the governorship of the "insula," was called *merced de Dios*—God's grace—composed of fried bacon and eggs, with honey, as we are told expressly in the 'Pícara Justina,' published in 1605 (p. 271 of the Mad. ed. 1735). A third epithet was and is applied to a "picked-up dinner," which they regard as "doing penance" to partake of; so they say, "Come and take pot-luck with us to-day"—*Venga V. á hacer penitencia con nosotros hoy.*

Now, the first or Manchegan *apodo* has never been clearly understood in Spain or elsewhere to this day. The conjectures about it may be divided into three distinct epochs.

The first epoch (1612-1732) characterized it as "bacon and eggs," confounding it with Justina's *merced de Dios*. Our earliest translator, Shelton, declares in 1612 that the Knight ate "collops and eggs" on Saturdays. This happy hit crossed the Channel, and in 1614 Cesar Oudin decided it *was* collops and eggs (*des œufs et du lard*); Franciosini, at Rome, put the same in his dictionary in 1620 (*carne secca con uova*); and Oudin, again, in his excellent 'Tesoro' of 1621, robbed bodily by Victor, 1609 (O.'s 1st ed. was 1607), said that he had partaken of it at Valencia in 1610. But since it was a dish of Castile and La Mancha alone, as Borghese tells us, one suspects a little *broma* on the part of Cæsar in Spain. Then Motteux, in 1700, guesses it was "scraps and penance"—not a bad guess; while Sobrino, five years later, with a French grimace, opines for *soupe aux pois*. The next year, 1706, our London Capt. Stevens reverts to "callops and eggs," adding naïvely, "because it is reckon'd a sorry dish for poor people, or only for a need."

This achieved, the era of Academical dictionaries dawned on the world, and the second period in the history of our christening was inaugurated by their folio of 1732, whereby it must for ever after be conceded that "sorrows and wailings" was only a Manchegan euphemism for an "Omelet of Eggs and Brains." Some of the latter were needed to account for the exile of the collops of bacon, but as academicians were then all "Old Christians," without vestige of Jew or Moor in their blood, the omission was, on the whole, acceptable. This decision went on in subsequent editions, 1780, '83, '91, 1803, finding great favor with all but "Marranos," who ought to have asked them for *albricias*—and was obeyed in England by Pineda (1740) and Del Pino (1763), albeit Baretti (1778) would not go beyond "sorrows and troubles."

As the initiator of a third epoch (1797-1884), up rises Pellicer in 1797, one of the orthodox sages of Calle de Leon (Acad. of Hist.), and brings out of the fashionable presses of Gabriel de Sancha a superb edition of the 'Quixote' in five large volumes, of which one of our copies is on large thick paper. What does this new phenomenon do but tell his neighbors of the Calle Valverde that they are all wrong, and have been for sixty-five years, that it was no *omelet* at all that Don Alonso Quixano ate on Saturdays, but an *olla*, a ragout, a stew, with a long story about the farmers of La Mancha losing their sheep mysteriously, like Pathelin's draper, the remnants of which were sold cheap and served up as a *pot-au-feu* on meagre day, causing the groans and "breakings" aforesaid. This was deemed satisfactory to the academics, although the connection between an omelet and a stew was not clear, but after a long session, lasting from 1797 through the Peninsular war till 1817, the whole note of Don Antonio was adopted and inserted bodily into the new Dictionary without a hint as to its source or the reasons for their own stultification. Now, where, in the name of all that is honest, did Don Juan Antonio Pellicer y Saforcada trump up his new legend? When we once asked the question of a group of Madrid *literati*, who, seated on barrels and boxes in the trastienda of Murillo's bookstore in the Calle Alcalá, No. 18, used to discourse of history and letters, the only answer vouchsafed us by Sancho-Rayon, he of the 'Documentos Inéditos,' was, ¡ *Qué c——jo in qué ocho cuartos!* which, being mildly interpreted, is: *Que diable!*

Inquisicion (La).—Véase *Hermandad (La Santa)*. What did the "Fraternity" founded in 1476 over all Spain and reorganized in 1486 have to do with the "Inquisition" founded at Seville in 1480, but not put in operation till 1483? And by whom was it called *Santa?* By the people, doubtless, for the official laws regulating it and published at Alcalá in 1503 and 1528 never call it otherwise than "La Hermandad" (the Fraternity), and never once mention the Inquisition. It is true that *in time* the Brotherhood, which was only intended to be a rural mounted police at the orders of the Alcaldes, to suppress brigandage, and which still exists as the excellent Guardia Civil Corps, *did* obey the commands of the Inquisition, through the fanaticism of the Alcaldes; but what man or body, civil or religious, in Spain, from the King to the herdsman, did not do the same in the sixteenth and following centuries?

But there *was* in Cervantes an occasion for a note on the Inquisition, of which Clemencin was profoundly ignorant, for he vouchsafes us no reference thereto, nor does he even restore the text mangled by the *Holy* Office. In the Second Part of D. Q., which came out in 1615, Cervantes had written (chap. 36, f. 140 *b* of the original ed.), "*Y aduierta Sancho, que las obras de caridad que se hazen tibia y floxamente, no tienen merito, ni valen nada*". (And take heed, Sancho, that acts of charity performed in a lukewarm and indifferent spirit possess no merit and are valueless). And so in the year 1632 (seventeen years later!), when the Inquisitor-General, Antonio Zapata, published at Seville his monster folio 'Index Expurgatorius,' there appeared on p. 980 of the *Appendix* (showing that it was one of the last things discovered) the following insertion: "MIGVEL Cervantes Saavedra. Segunda parte de Don Quixote cap. 36. al medio, borrese, *las obras de caridad*" (etc., as above—"M. C. S. Second part of D. Q. chap. 36, half way down, *expunge*, acts of charity," *etc.*). It is evident that future editors would have to plaster the text considerably to produce a fair cicatrix of the mangled edges; but no, their history had taught them many expedients, and therefore we find in all subsequent *Spanish* editions the passage is perfectly repaired by simply going further than the pious Dominicans, and, leaving out "*y aduierta Sancho, que*," closing what precedes by a full stop. Thus the naughty reflection, applicable then as now to nine-tenths of the Peninsular alms-givers, was so healed that posterity, and, of course, Clemencin (V. 240*), never noticed the omission. We first learned of it by reading the 'Index' itself. Somebody (Aribau) says it is in that of 1619, but there was no Spanish Index of that year, and the one Turrettin reprinted at Geneva was that of Madrid, 1612, issued *three years before* the Second Part of the 'Quixote' came out. We can assure the interested that we are exact, since our collection possesses every original Index Expurgatorius ever published, from 1544, and the Spanish ones from 1551, to 1844-8—the which are accessible to any one in New Haven, and in no other *one* place in all Christendom, not even in Bonn.

There should have been, then, in Bradford's 'Index,' an article under *Inquisicion* and also *Indice Expurgatorio*, to complete Clemencin, the latter of which might also have included the general expurgation of Cervantes's *works* found only in the Lisbon Index of 1624, fol. (pp. 905-907—four full columns). But, "Inquisición, chitón!"

W. I. KNAPP.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

PARIS, March 23, 1887.

A WAR panic has agitated all Europe during the last few weeks. It seems as if the gates of the temple of Janus were already opened. Now that the danger—at least the imminent danger—seems over, it is not inappropriate to draw the moral of the late events and to look for the causes of such a great emotion. The origin of the panic was the speech pronounced by the Chancellor of northern Germany on the question of the military Septennate. Prince Bismarck drew a picture of Europe which was far from reassuring. He represented France as preparing for revenge, though her successive administrations were ready enough to give pacific assurances to Germany. He intimated that though the majority of the French nation was not inclined to war, this majority would sooner or later be led by a minority of agitators. The history of France showed that such minorities had always decided her fate: the provinces were governed by Paris, and Paris fell from time to time into the hands of a revolutionary mob. It also often happened that a Government, feeling itself weak and on the point of being overturned, tried to avoid its fate by throwing the country in some adventure. In fact, Prince Bismarck seemed to consider a war with France as inevitable. He could not name the day, the year, or the occasion, but France was not reconciled to the Treaty of Frankfort; not a single statesman had dared to accept the loss of Alsace as one of those facts which separate the present from the past by an eternal boundary; the French people continued to entertain hopes and ambitions which could only be satisfied with war. And what would not a new war be between two nations both strong, both brave, animated with irreconcilable aspirations? Prince Bismarck said, with his usual frankness, the war of 1870 was mere child's play compared to the future war. He recalled the invasions of

*To restore, put a comma after *précio*, seventh line, and insert as above: *y advierta Sancho*, etc.

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Germany under the First Napoleon, he showed the necessity for the conqueror to inflict wounds which could not be healed in a lifetime. He urged in consequence the necessity for the German people to increase the military force of Germany, and he dissolved the Parliament which would not give him the military Septennate.

The German people answered his call, and the military Septennate is voted. I remember the time when it was said in France, before the vote of the last *plébiscite*, "L'Empire, c'est la paix." Now we hear it said every day and by everybody, "The Septennate is peace." When you try to analyze this sentence, which passes for an axiom, you feel somewhat embarrassed. It is difficult to understand in reality that peace is more assured because the German army will be increased by 40,000 men, and because Prince Bismarck disposes of a more complacent majority. As the alarm was probably too great six weeks ago, the present confidence is probably too great. There are some general features in the situation of Europe which are far from reassuring. First of all we must notice that the best arguments which are found for the preservation of peace are preparations for war: the famous maxim, "Si vis pacem, para bellum," has never been obeyed as it is now. Our peace is really an armed peace: millions of men are in arms in Europe, all ready at an hour's notice to destroy each other. France is thinking of celebrating in two years the centenary of the famous year 1789, "l'année des principes," as it is sometimes called. But what, a philosopher may say—what has been the result of the great movement which prepared the French Revolution, the abolition of all privileges, of all the abuses of the Middle Ages? Where have the great principles of "liberty, equality, fraternity" led mankind after a hundred years? What has been the result of parliamentary government, of constitutional guarantees, of the development of the press, of the constant increase of knowledge, of popular education? The future of all civilized countries lies hidden in a few solitary wills; the power of a few men for good or for evil is practically as great as ever could have been the power of Louis XIV. or of Napoleon. It is idle to say that these solitary wills can only accomplish great objects if they act in accordance with the great social and political necessities of the time; the same could have been said of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon. Napoleon III. succeeded in liberating Italy; he did not succeed when he attempted to prevent the formation of German unity. He had it, nevertheless, in his power to plunge France into a war the effects of which will be felt by generations to come.

In the last century and in our own, the relations of the nations of Europe were subject to treaties which were known in all their parts. The treaties of Vienna, made after the downfall of Napoleon, were, during the greater part of a century, the foundation of the European peace. All the sovereigns and all the nations were bound to protect their stipulations. We now hear constantly of an alliance between the two German empires, of a treaty between Northern Germany and Austria-Hungary. We know, by the declarations of the chancellors of these two Empires, that such a treaty was signed at the time of the journey of Prince Bismarck to Vienna; we know that the treaty has just been renewed for a certain term. We are sometimes told that this treaty has a purely defensive character; but who knows exactly the terms and the stipulations of this important document except the two Emperors and their two chancellors? In what eventualities must Austria-Hungary join her army to that of the Northern Empire? It is often said that the two empires guarantee to each other, against all aggressors, their existing frontiers. Is this quite certain? Has no difference been made between the provinces of Austria which belonged to the ancient confederation, and those which were merely the acquisitions of the Hapsburgs? Can Germany look with the same eye on Austria proper, on Bohemia, on Moravia, and on some other provinces, as Bosnia or Herzegovina? The new Emperor, accepting all the obligations of the imperial dignity, does not probably consider himself obliged to increase these obligations; there are in the Balkan peninsula provinces whose fate is abandoned to the future. It is therefore quite possible to admit the eventuality of a struggle between Austria-Hungary and Russia which would be confined to provinces that have never been under the imperial sway. The only eventuality foreseen may have been the case in which victory would bring the conqueror into some of the ancient provinces of Austria and too near the centre of Europe.

To the uncertainties which surround the mutual obligations of Austria-Hungary and of Northern Germany, add the uncertainties attached to the relations of these two empires and of Russia. Here we are entering a *terra incognita*. The relations of these courts do not always take the character of ordinary diplomatic documents; it may even be said that imperial letters have assumed the place of treaties and of conventions in the most important matters, since the Emperor of Russia has been, so to speak, his own chancellor. There has really been no successor to Prince Gortchakoff; M. de Giers cannot be said to hold the position so long occupied by the Prince, and in other times by Nesselrode. The present Emperor has taken the device of Louis XIV., "Le roi gouverne par lui-même." He assumed power under the most difficult circumstances. His absolute authority is constantly undermined by the Nihilist propagandism, and influenced by the passions of the Panslavist party. He commands and obeys at the same time. He was led into the Eastern war by the Panslavist party, and discovered that corruption had entered the War Office as it had every branch of the administration. Himself honest, pure-minded, animated by the best sentiments, he finds himself separated from a devoted people by a host of incompetent officials. He can always appeal to the devotion of the people, but the Russian people is still an inorganic and unconscious force; and the last war against Turkey showed that, in many senses, Russia is still "un colosse aux pieds d'argile." Since Plevna great efforts have been made for the improvement of the army, and Russia has become more formidable in a military point of view. Nobody could prophesy what would be the result of a struggle between Russia and Austria. It seemed at one moment as if this struggle were very near. After the deposition of Prince Alexander there was in Hungary, in Austria, even in Northern Germany, a sort of *tollé* against Russia. England headed the movement, making an appeal to all the Powers. Austria, Italy answered her call, and we saw for a moment the signs of a coalition against Russia.

Russia, if we are well informed, before entering into a new war, made a solemn appeal to Berlin; direct communications took place between the Emperor Alexander and his uncle. We have seen the result. Prince Bismarck threw cold water on the friends of Battenberg, of "unser lieber Held," and Battenberg sank out of sight. The Bulgarian question remains, however, and the Bulgarians cannot all be sent to Darmstadt. Prince Bismarck had good reasons for abandoning the young German prince who had for a moment all the sympathies of Germany; his great, his constant preoccupation, is the preservation of peace between Austria and Russia. He knows that such a war would perforce become a war between Germany and Russia—a calamitous, long, endless war, into which France would be drawn by an inexorable fatality. Even with the help of Austria-Hungary, even with the help of Italy, it would not be a very easy task for the new German Empire to protect its long frontiers at the same time on the east and on the west. The gains in a successful war would be little, compared with the possible losses in case of a defeat. It is obviously the duty of the German Chancellor to preserve the equilibrium in the East; to prevent Russia and Austria from giving offence to each other; to submit, as much as possible, all Eastern questions to European arbitration. This is not easy: it is the labor of Sisyphus. Prince Bismarck is constantly met by the passions of the Panslavist party; by the passions of the Hungarians, of the Slavs; by the Russian press; by the anti-German influences which are always at work in the great Empire of the North. The equilibrium which he maintains by his efforts is but an unstable equilibrium; a Nihilist plot, a caprice, an accident, an interference of England, may destroy in a minute the work of months and of years. Russia at times appears to us like a chaos, without anybody to say "Fiat lux." We have a dim suspicion that there are in this extraordinary country unexhausted treasures of devotion, of fanaticism, of hidden strength. We sometimes admire the courage of the men who defended Sebastopol and who took Plevna; and sometimes we suspect that Europe is threatened with a new invasion of the barbarians, and that Oriental ignorance may swamp Occidental culture. There is something almost alarming even in the Russian literature, which has recently become more accessible to us. The spirit of Gogol, of Turgeneff, of Tolstoi, of Dostoyevsky, is a spirit different from ours; we admire them all the more that we do not quite understand them.

If Occidental Europe were firmly united, if all its members were working harmoniously, there would not be much danger to our own civilization and culture; but the seeds of discord which were sown by the Second Empire have borne their fruit. There is no longer any solidarity in Europe. "L'Europe, quelle est cette femme?" asked Forcade many years ago. The question can now be asked with more reason. The law of nations has become uncertain; there are no fixed, no permanent, no well-defined alliances. The nations are in arms; people still cry peace, but there is no peace. After 1815 the sovereigns formed what they called the Holy Alliance; they all united in defence of monarchical and conservative principles. In our day we have seen Arnim fall into disgrace because he favored the monarchical cause in France; the French Communists are ready to join hands with the most absolute sovereign in Europe; and all nations look upon war and force as the "ultima ratio."

Correspondence.

ANGLO-SAXON PIRATING.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Mr. Arthur Gilman would be quite right in saying that Englishmen ought to be ashamed of making disparaging remarks about American "pirating," were it not for one very essential consideration. Englishmen are not collectively responsible for the pirating, while Americans are. We have, through our representatives in Congress, deliberately and repeatedly refused to adopt a law which would protect the rights of English and American authors; of course, England would at any time have welcomed and reciprocated such action.

There is no country in the world where the people are so virtuous that no one can be found

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to avail himself of an opportunity for profit which is sanctioned by law, for fear of infringing on what are in equity the rights of some other person. It is idle, therefore, to express either censure or surprise at the fact that there are publishers in England or America who print books which the law makes public property; what rightly excites indignation is that a great people should deliberately uphold such injustice.

U.

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1887.

TRANSFORMATION OF SURNAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A case of transformation of surnames once fell under my notice which interested me. A M. Dupont came, some thirty years ago, from France to Canada, and there brought up a family of children. Two of the sons, when grown, came to "the States," and one of them promptly changed his name to *Dubridge*, alleging that nobody could speak his name. The other brother, in a distant city, retained the old form.

E. A. STRONG.

MICHIGAN, March 28, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Speaking of changes in name reminds me of a Lithuanian Jew by the name of Hitchcox! But how did he obtain this un-Jewish name? Very simply. In Europe he was called Yitschak (=Isaac). Owing to the inability of the Lithuanians to pronounce *y* before *e* or *i*, and their confusion of sibilants (*ts* into *ch*, so they will say, "Cats the catch in the kitsen"), it meets us in the form Itch-chak. Our Yankees, of course, change the rough *ch* into the smooth *k*, making it Itchcok, and from this to Hitchcox is but one step.

W. WILLNER.

YALE COLLEGE, April 1, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Like your correspondent in last week's *Nation*, I was reminded, by the previous article on the transformation of names, of the case quoted by Mr. Ed. Livingston in his 'Answer to Mr. Jefferson,' on the famous subject of "The New Orleans Batture," and perhaps some of your readers may be amused by the correct version of Mr. Livingston's statement, as given on page 80 of the 'Answer,' printed in Philadelphia by William Fry, 1813.

In speaking of the "ingenious process" by which Mr. Jefferson derives the word *apposition* from the Latin *incrementum latens*, through translation by Theophilus into Greek, and retranslation into Latin, Mr. Livingston quotes the following instance in which this process was successfully applied to effect a change of name:

"An unfortunate Scotchman, whose name was *Feyerston*, was obliged, in pursuit of fortune, to settle among some Germans in the western part of New York. They made a much better *proschōsis* than Theophilus did; they translated him *literally* into German and called him *Feurstein*. On his return to an English neighborhood, his new acquaintances discovered that *Feurstein* in German meant *Flint* in English. They retranslated instead of restoring his name, and the descendants of *Feyerston* go by the name of *Flint* to this day. I ought, however, to except one of his grandsons, who settled at the Acadian coast, on the Mississippi, whose name underwent the fate of the rest of the family. He was called, by a literal translation into French, '*Pierre à fusil*'; and his eldest son, returning to the family clan, underwent another *prosklusis*, and was called *Peter Gun*."

A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1887.

Notes.

WE cull from the *Publishers' Weekly* some spring announcements not already made in these columns. *D. Appleton & Co.*:—'Roundabout to Moscow,' by John Bell Bouton; 'Progress in China and Japan,' by Gen. J. H. Wilson; 'John Sevier, the Commonwealth Builder,' by J. R. Gilmore; volumes v and vi of Lecky's 'History of England'; and the 'Life and Letters of Charles Darwin,' by his son Francis. *Estes & Lauriat*:—George Eliot's Complete Works, uniform with this firm's Carlyle; 'Social Customs,' "a complete manual of American etiquette," by Florence Howe Hall; Miss Parloa's 'Kitchen Companion'; 'The Early Tudors,' by Justin McCarthy; 'Latin Hymns,' translated by John Ward Hayes, LL.D.; and a new edition of Starr King's 'White Hills,' with "photogravure reproductions from nature of some of the most noted changes in the mountains." *Fords, Howard & Hulbert*:—'Mr. Beecher's War Speeches, in England and America (1863)'; 'Life Thoughts,' compiled by Edna Dean Proctor; and 'Comforting Thoughts,' compiled by Irene H. Ovington. *Ginn & Co.*:—'The Art of Reading Latin: How to Teach It,' by Prof. Wm. G. Hale of Cornell. *Harper & Bros.*:—'Random Recollections,' by the late Henry B. Stanton; a 'Memoir of Charles Reade,' by Compton and Charles Liston Reade; 'Ancient Cities of the New World,' by Désiré Charnay; 'Animal Life in the Sea and on the Land,' by Sarah Cooper; 'Modern Italian Poets,' by W. D. Howells, with portraits; 'The Russian Church and Russian Dissent,' by A. F. Heard; 'Horsemanship for Ladies,' by Theodore H. Mead; and 'The Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion,' by Geo. W. Williams. *W. H. Harrison, jr., Publishing Co.*:—'Orthoepy, the Science of Pronunciation,' by Prof. E. B. Warman of the Chicago Theological Seminary. *Henry Holt & Co.*:—J. A. Symonds's 'The Catholic Reaction' (in his "Renaissance in Italy"); 'Greek Literature,' by Thomas S. Perry; Doyle's 'The Puritan Colonies in America'; and Thomas Moore's 'Epicurean.' *Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*:—'Grant versus the Record, from the Rapidan to Appomattox Court-House,' by Carswell McClellan, formerly on the staff of Gens. Meade and Humphreys. *Hubbard Bros.*:—A Life of Henry Ward Beecher, by Joseph Howard, jr. (a subscription book). *D. Lothrop & Co.*:—'Life among the Germans,' by Louise Parry. *Macmillan & Co.*:—'Memoir of Sir Peter Scratchley,' by C. Kinloch Cooke; 'England under the Angevin Kings,' by Kate Norgate; 'A History of England for Beginners,' by Arabella Buckley; 'The Privy Council,' by Prof. A. V. Dicey; 'Charles Lamb's Letters,' edited in two volumes by the Rev. Alfred Ainger; 'An Easter Vacation in Greece,' by John Edwin Sandys; 'Songs and Ballads of Tragic Life,' by George Meredith; 'The Song of the Nibelung,' translated by Alfred E. Foster-Barham; and 'Romantic Love and Personal Beauty,' by Henry T. Finck. *Porter & Coates*:—'Horse-breeding Recollections,' by Count Lehndorff. *Charles Scribner's Sons*:—The first part of Thomas Stevens's 'Round the World on a Bicycle'; 'Essentials of Perspective,' by Prof. L. W. Miller; and 'Science of Thought,' by Max Müller. *Chas. C. Soule*:—'Index to Legal Periodical Literature,' by Leonard A. Jones, on the plan of Poole's Index. *Charles L. Webster & Co.*:—'Life of Pope Leo XIII.,' by the Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly; 'The Genesis of the Civil War,' the Story of Sumter, by Gen. S. W. Crawford; and 'Reminiscences of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock,' by his widow—all subscription books.

Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, in addition to the Life of Lincoln now appearing in the *Century*, will publish through the Century Company the complete works of the President. "These will fill some three to five octavo volumes, including his speeches, addresses, state papers, his public letters, his private correspondence (a great part of which is up to this time unpublished), his official opinions and memoranda upon some of the most important events of the war, and some very curious and interesting miscellaneous pieces. In connection with his correspondence will be printed many hitherto unpublished letters from prominent persons, which are necessary to a full understanding of Mr. Lincoln's own letters. The works will be accompanied with elaborate notes, historical and explanatory."

We understand that a work on 'Roman Excavations since 1870,' by Prof. R. Lanciani, may be expected in the fall, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. being the publishers.

Thomas Whittaker & Co., London, have in press a translation of Chaplain Koch's 'Prince Alexander of Battenberg: his Life and Reign in Bulgaria'; 'The Jubilee of George III., Oct. 25, 1809,' compiled from authentic sources by Thomas Preston; and 'Technical School and College Buildings,' by E. C. Robins—a quarto of 250 pages, with 114 illustrations.

Almost every phase of Franklin's varied genius and public usefulness is manifest in the second volume of his collected works as edited by Mr. John Bigelow (Putnams). Here is the famous supposititious "Speech of Polly Baker," assiduous multiplier of her kind out of wedlock—a pure piece of "copy-making" by a journalistic wag and social satirist. The philosopher appears in the numerous letters relating to electricity, one of which discusses its value as applied to paralysis; in the letter to Jared Eliot, February 13, 1750, which records Franklin's discovery (in 1743) that our northeast Atlantic coast storms begin to leeward—*i. e.*, at the South; or in the letter to Peter Collinson, telling how Franklin rode beside an infant whirlwind endeavoring to cut it with his whip till it outstripped him. For the same correspondent he draws a discouraging picture of the quality of the German immigrants to Pennsylvania in the middle of the last century, apprehending that with all their virtues they may swamp the American commonwealth. The statesman stands out in the Plan of Union for the Colonies in 1754, and the ancillary plan for settling two English colonies between the Ohio and Lake Erie, as a barrier to French and Indian invasion. Mr. Bigelow has profited by our suggestion to make his table of contents briefly analytical. In another volume we hope he will have the courage to go further, and vary the running-title of the odd folios according to the topic.

The second division of Mr. A. Featherman's "Social History of the Races of Mankind" treats of 'Papuo- and Malayo-Melanesians' (London: Trübner & Co.). His first volume, which was devoted to the Aramæans, has already been noticed in the *Nation*, and certain errors of statement therein pointed out. These errors were connected with the ancient history; in the present volume the author deals entirely with modern material, drawing his information from the works of travellers and governmental reports. He has collected a vast number of details about the Pacific Islanders which may serve as material for social and religious history. It is a merit of the work that it does not attempt to make theories, but sets down the simple facts in orderly arrangement and without comment. At the end of each section, the author gives a list of authorities, but in the body of the book does not refer to the sources whence he draws his particular statements; perhaps the large number of minute details would make a citation of sources impossible. It is only in the preface that the author speaks of his theory of social growth, and says sharp things of Darwinism, Christianity, and the English Parliament; but this does not diminish the value of the body of the book, supposing his details to be all correct.

The New York Shakespeare Society has pub-

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lished the second and concluding part of its 'Digesta Shakespeareana' compiled under the direction of Mr. Appleton Morgan. It is called a "topical index" of English Shaksperiana exclusive of literary criticism. The selection and arrangement are both somewhat curious. "Other Poets," for instance, is an absurd title, but why place Ford under it and not Webster, and why is the short list practically monopolized by "The Mermaid Series"? It is noticeable that the references to the editor's own works are 41, being exceeded in number only by those to Halliwell-Phillips's; while Furnivall gets 7, Dyce 9, R. G. White 20, Whipple 1, Dowden 1, Wright 1, Symonds 18, etc. Such a scholar as Daniel is not mentioned at all. These figures speak for themselves. The work is to be supplemented by an index of foreign titles set to these same unskilful headings.

Iron and coal form the chief topics of vol. xv of the Tenth Census, 'Mining Industries of the United States,' prepared under the direction of Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, the precious metals being expressly excluded. The illustrations, maps, sections, tables, and graphic statistics are most abundant, and the amount of detail in the text enormous. At the end we have a Directory of Bituminous Coal Mines, and one of Iron Ore Mines, and an Index to Mining Industries, by States and otherwise. An infrequent if not novel device is the dividing of each page of text into six equal bands or strata, indicated by *a b c d e f* in black letters in the margin, for the sake of facilitating references from the index.

Nos. 37 and 38 in the series of little volumes known as "Questions of the Day" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) consist of 'American State Constitutions, a Study of their Growth,' by Henry Hitchcock; and 'The Inter-State Commerce Act, an Analysis of its Provisions,' by John R. Dos Passos. The first of these is an address delivered before the New York State Bar Association in January last, in which the author pointed out, in an instructive manner, a variety of interesting facts in the development of our constitutional systems. One of the best parts of the address is the account of the changes that have gone on as to the appointment of the judges: "In 1800 there were fifteen States in this Union. . . . In no one of those States were judges then elected by the people. . . . In 1886 . . . in twenty-three States all judicial officers are elected by popular vote." The writer gives his own opinion in favor of the method which exists under the national Constitution and in eight of the States, that of appointment by the Executive and confirmation by the Senate or a Council. The little volume of Mr. Dos Passos presents the text of the Inter-State Commerce Act, and some analysis and illustration of its provisions. It is a timely and convenient book.

In 'The Game of Draw-Poker' (White, Stokes & Allen) Mr. John W. Keller sets forth much sound doctrine on a subject as to which much heresy is rife. The noble game of draw-poker, the chief gift of the Argonauts of '49 to mankind, has of late become overlaid with monstrous variations—"skips," "blazes," the introduction of the "joker," and a profusion of "bucks" and "jack-pots." Mr. Keller has seized the fundamental idea of this truly American game, that its essential principle is freedom of choice—in other words, an option to play or not to play is allowed at every stage of the game. We could wish that he had elaborated this principle a little more fully and dwelt on it a little more firmly. When it is once rightly apprehended, the pernicious "jack-pot" is doomed. In the main Mr. Keller's explanation of the game and advice for its playing are excellent. Like most other recent writers about poker, he feels it necessary to reprint Gen. Schenck's celebrated summary of the game. We are surprised that so conservative a man as Mr. Keller shows himself to be in this little book, should give up any of his few pages to so pestilent an innovation as "Progressive Poker."

A pretty pamphlet on 'The Homing of Dogs,' or the faculty of returning to their old haunts from a great distance without the aid of observation or memory, has been issued by W. R. Lord of Wollaston, Mass., who asks for instances additional to those he has collected.

The new catalogue of Princeton College past and present has just been published, and makes an octavo of 240 pages. Six hundred names have been added since the last issue, and a great number of corrections and changes have been made. The surviving alumni exceed 3,200. Prof. Henry C. Cameron, the compiler (now as for the past twenty years) bespeaks coöperation in perfecting this record. From the material side, we venture to suggest that the typography is not abreast of the times. The cost of the catalogue is, indeed, borne by a private individual; but it is taste, not cost, which we have in mind.

The April number of the *Swiss Cross* makes a very attractive appearance. The contents are interesting in many ways, and there are two more articles on amateur photography. One of these shows how to imitate old paintings, and offers some effective examples reproduced by "process."

The last Bulletin of the Société de Géographie contains an interesting description by M. Janikowski, a Polish explorer, of the Island of Fernando Po and its inhabitants. The Spanish garrison, a few traders, and 145 Cuban patriots, victims of the last insurrection, constitute the white population. The negroes are divided into the "gentlemen de couleur" and the aborigines; The former, the town blacks, are very much inferior both in intelligence and morality to the latter. Poisoning, for instance, is so common among them that at least half of the deaths are due to this cause. The natives, known as Bubis, differ materially from every other African race both in appearance and customs. They number about 30,000 and have a regularly organized government, consisting of a king, a council of the chiefs of the villages, and a militia in which all the men capable of bearing arms are enrolled. There is also a police force which maintains order and punishes the crimes of murder, assaults on travellers, and theft. The Bubis have neither idols nor fetish, their religion being merely a belief in a good and a bad spirit. Lieut. Gouin, resident at Nam-Dinh, contributes some notes on the commercial resources of Tonkin, which he does not rate very highly, as well as an elaborate account of the mountainous zone lying between Annam and the valley of the Mekong, inhabited by a semi-independent race called Muongs. The maps accompanying this number are of the river Ogowe on the west coast of Africa.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for February opens with a paper, by Dr. John Murray, on the total land rainfall and its relations to the annual discharge of rivers. The amount of rainfall is estimated at 29,350 cubic miles; South America receiving by far the largest proportion, a quarter, with only an eighth of the total surface. The tables, as well as the maps given, are chiefly based on data collected by Prof. Loomis of Yale College. "The Place Names of Iona," by Mr. A. Carmichael, is devoted to old Scottish lore respecting St. Columba. There is also the first of a series of papers on the ancient geography of Scotland.

The disproportion between Viollet-le-Duc's powers as a designer in comparison with his authority as an historical expert and as a teacher in architecture is well known. Quite otherwise is it with his capacity as an illustrator of books, so that an article on "Viollet-le-Duc Vignettiste," by Jules Adeline, in the March issue of *Le Livre*, offers a genuine novelty. The revelation pertains to a book fifty years old, the 'Voyages pittoresques dans l'ancienne France' of Taylor, Nodier, and De Cailleux, in which the part of the future author of the 'Discourses on Architecture' and the great Dictionary was to furnish vignettes, borders, etc., many of which are reproduced in facsimile by *Le Livre*. More, however, are described without this aid by M. Adeline, and his paper thus becomes as wearisome to read as any of Mr. John Ashton's descriptions of English caricatures under the like circumstances. The designs actually shown have a Gallic freedom and some cleverness, but do not justify the extravagant estimate put upon them by their exhibitor. A curious chapter in the history of the library of the city of Paris is related by M. Gustave Fustier; and few will dissent from his conclusion that the Institut is morally bound to restore to the city the "collection Moriau," *i. e.*, the books and manuscripts bequeathed to the city by Antoine Moriau in 1759, and unjustifiably alienated and transferred to the Institut by the Abbé Hubert Pascal Ameilhon under the Directory. Ameilhon was custodian of the city library and member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres. He was, shortly after the transfer, appointed librarian of the Arsenal.

The French painter, François Bonvin, who will be seventy years old next September, lost his sight last year and became dependent. His fellow-artists formed themselves into a "committee of patronage," with Meissonier and Bouguereau at the head, and called on one another to contribute a picture each for Bonvin's benefit. The sale of this generous contribution to his support during his declining years will take place on April 22. *L'Art* for March 1 (Macmillan) gives a full-page print of an original and apparently unfinished etching by Bonvin, "The Guitar Player."

The French reading public is destined to be amply provided with cheap books, good cheap books too. Besides the very excellent 'Bibliothèque Nationale' at twenty-five centimes a volume, and the 'Nouvelle Bibliothèque Populaire' at ten centimes, a new series has been started at the same fabulously low price. The 'Nouvelle Bibliothèque Populaire,' lately noticed in the *Nation*, is a Roman Catholic publication, and is continuing with much taste its issue of the purest masterpieces in the French language. The new venture is equally low in price. It is under the direction of M. Jules Lermina, whose well-known tendencies will make it all that its name promises. It is called "Bibliothèque Patriotique et Républicaine Illustrée," and is to appear weekly. The first ten volumes already present works of Victor Hugo, Molière, Gambetta, Diderot, J.-J. Rousseau, and of MM. Floquet and Claretie, not to forget the timely Gen. Boulanger, whose 'Vie et Discours,' as well as any of the other numbers, may be had for two cents.

The Harvard Summer School of Botany will open at the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Mass., on July 6, and close on August 6. Saturdays will be excursion days for the study of the neighboring local flora. Particulars may be had by addressing Mr. James E. Humphrey, 6 Divinity Hall, Cambridge.

— Thomas Clarkson concludes the tenth volume of Leslie Stephen's 'Dictionary of National Biography' (Macmillan), and, in spite of all the great names which go before, his could not be thought an anti-climax, even were the arrangement not alphabetical. Two pages and a half, however, suffice to contain "the short and simple annals" of his far-working philanthropy; and this (not unfair) allotment, when compared with the space bestowed on men of genius like Chatterton, or

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of action like Marlborough, marks the common valuation of the reformer. Along with Chatterton, whose life is very skilfully sketched by Charles Kent, this volume contains Chapman, Chaucer (Prof. J. W. Hales), Churchill and John Clare (Leslie Stephen). Colley Cibber's career is told by Joseph Knight. The editor, besides the two articles just mentioned, shows his powers of condensed historical narration in the long account of Marlborough. He holds the scales very impartially, letting the facts speak for themselves, and his general view of the great commander is brief and almost incidental. Of Macaulay's ascription to Marlborough of a desire to get rid of Talmash, his only military rival, Mr. Stephen quietly remarks that "such insight into secret motives is only granted to men of Macaulay's *omniscience*." Less than twenty pages give scope enough to Samuel R. Gardiner for the portrayal of Charles I.; nearly twenty-five are occupied by Prof. A. W. Ward in dealing with Charles II. With the Princess Charlotte the Hanoverians are brought on the scene. Among the lesser lights are William and Robert Chambers; the sculptor Chantrey; Thomas Chippendale, of whom little is known beyond his furniture; Henry Langdon Childe, the inventor of the magic lantern's "dissolving views"; William B. Clarke, the first discoverer of gold in south Australia; and the Christies, of the famous line of auctioneers. The American interest of this volume is slighter than in any of the foregoing that we recall. We have remarked Charles Chauncy, the second President of Harvard College at "New Cambridge," as our New England university town is rather oddly denominated here; and Joseph Lemuel Chester, of whom it is truthfully said that "when he died he had no superior as a genealogist among English-speaking people." Mention is made of the fact that Col. Chester's manuscripts of the Oxford matriculations and of the "marriage allegations in the Bishop of London's Register" are now being printed.

—The last issue in Karl Vollmöller's "Englische Sprach- und Literaturdenkmale" is devoted to Lyly and Sidney. It contains the first part of 'Euphues,' with some omissions, and the first chapter of the 'Arcadia,' with notes upon the unusual words, in a very convenient form for students. The principal interest lies in the preface by the editor, Dr. Friedrich Landmann, which is really a brief monograph on Euphuism. According to the view taken, Lyly was not the inventor of this fashion, but merely the author of its literary monument. Euphuism is distinguished from that general and pervading taste for affectation, hyperbole, and all the eccentricities growing out of the Renaissance, and its defining characteristics are said to be (1) opposed and balanced grammatical structure, called parisonic antithesis; (2) transverse alliteration (*e. g.*, f, l, g, m, followed by f, l, g, m), and similar tricks to point the parallelisms of the grammar; (3) the use of long strings of examples or similes to illustrate the main statement. This style was invented by Guevara, and introduced into England by his six translators, of whom Lord Berners, about 1534, and North, in 1557, were the most eminent. Lyly was merely the best writer in this foreign-mannered style. 'Euphues' itself is a compilation imitated from North's translations from Guevara, in matter as well as style, with some direct obligations to the classics. The rhetorical fashion, independently of the matter, was adopted by many writers, of whom Greene and Lodge were the last. 'Euphues' marks its climax, however, and was first effectually discredited by Sidney, whom Drayton praises for the reform. The 'Arcadia,' as is well known, is nevertheless from a Spanish model, Montemayor. This analysis withdraws Sidney from among the Euphuists, and specializes the sect to the advantage of literary history. The bearing of all this on Shakspere's early style and its sources is hinted at, but not developed; but the distinction between Euphuism and Arcadianism is well made, and clears up some puzzling questions and confusions in the sixteenth-century English style very effectively. The monograph in which the above is exhibited in detail, deserves the careful attention of students of that period.

— M. Taine's 'Napoléon Bonaparte,' the new chapters of his great philosophical history, "Les Origines de la France contemporaine," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February 15 and March 1, is making much stir in Paris. It is the subject of conversation and discussion, sharing public attention with the other chief literary sensation of the day, the 'Journal intime' of Benjamin Constant. The light artillery of the newspaper press is already brought to bear upon it, and it will not be long before the heavy guns of the serious critics open fire in their usual manner upon both the author and his work. In the meantime anecdotes which have a certain symbolical truth about them, even if the naked naturalistic fact is not there, are flying from every direction. The *Figaro* relates that M. Taine, who had long been one of the many literary friends of the Princess Mathilde, in speaking to her about his new work before it was finished, gave her to understand that his conclusions concerning Napoleon would be very severe; and the Princess replied that while she could not judge as severely as he would probably do, the man without whom she herself might have been an orange vender in the port of Ajaccio, still she had confidence in the tact of the great writer, whom she was happy to count among her friends. When the first article appeared, the astonishment of the Princess was great; after the second her displeasure expressed itself by a card left at the offender's door, bearing the crushing letters P. P. C. When Taine lamented this loss of an old friendship to Renan, says another story, Renan replied that, in order to be able to express his own opinions freely, he had formerly been obliged to offend a much greater lady than the Princess, and when he was asked who this was, he answered, "The Church." The moral of all this is, that the author of 'Napoléon Bonaparte,' after shocking all the religious and royalist beliefs of his countrymen by his literary and philosophical doctrines and his 'Ancien Régime,' and then rousing the passionate reprobation of the Republicans, who had felt that he belonged to them, by his later 'Révolution,' has now alienated the sympathies of his Bonapartist friends. It would be hard for a superficial observer not to look with a kind of compassion upon a man thus cut off from all political friendships, and who has nothing before him but the darkness and terrors of the radical and anarchical tempests he anticipates. But the author of "Les Origines de la France contemporaine," who has not yet said his last word upon the Empire, any more than upon the Revolution or the Ancien Régime, is not a man to throw away compassion upon, any more than hasty criticism, and these new chapters of his great work have within themselves compensations for even deeper wounds than they can have inflicted upon their author. Never has M. Taine shown his great qualities as a writer more brilliantly than in his 'Napoléon Bonaparte'; never has he shown greater courage and sincerity.

—Students of history will ever regard with veneration the names of the Benedictines of St. Maur, on whose labors are based all accurate knowledge of the history of France. Luc d'Achéry, Mabillon, Martène, Durand, Bouquet, Brial, Clément, Clémenceau, the authors of the 'Histoire Littéraire de France,' and many others of that goodly company, labored indefatigably through long generations to render available for research the only authentic sources of information of the past. Among other gigantic schemes of the brethren was a series of detailed histories of the great provinces of France. The plan was but partially carried out, but it resulted in Dom Lobineau's History of Britanny, Dom Plancher's History of Burgundy, Dom Félibien's History of Paris, and the History of Languedoc by Dom Devic and Dom Vaissette. This last, since its issue in 1742, has remained the leading authority on the annals of a province whose vicissitudes have a special and permanent interest. In the intervening century and a half, however, an enormous mass of previously unknown material has been brought to light, and modern methods of historical investigation demand that this should be coördinated and rendered accessible to the student. Thus an enlarged edition of Dom Vaissette's work seemed indispensable; M. Édouard Privat, a bookseller of Toulouse, called to his aid the leading scholars of France, and the result is a worthy expression of the most advanced condition of French historical science.

—The five folios of the original have been expanded into fourteen corpulent quartos, of which twelve have already been published; the remaining two, numbered 11 and 12, edited by M. Joseph Roman, and devoted to the wars of religion from 1547 to 1643, being shortly expected. Besides M. Roman, the principal collaborators are M. Édouard Barry, who treats the Gallo-Roman period and the ethnography; M. A. Molinier, who carries on the history up to 1443; and M. Ernest Roschach, who continues it from 1643, where the original work ceases, up to 1790. Of these, we have examined with care only the five volumes allotted to M. Molinier, and we can answer for the conscientious exactness with which every available source of information, whether in print or MS., has been exhausted to render the history complete. In addition to this general editorship, specialists have been engaged upon the adjuncts now regarded as indispensable to the right understanding of the past. Epigraphy, for instance, is treated by MM. Lebègue and Germer-Durand, numismatics by MM. Charles Robert and Chalande, and language and literature by M. Chabaneau. It would be impossible to find elsewhere so convenient a summary of all that is known about the troubadours and the *Jeux Floraux* as that contained in the contributions of the latter gentleman; and we are tempted to quote, for the benefit of Browningites, from the material laboriously brought together from all sources concerning Sordello: "Sordels fo de Mantoana, d'un castel que a nom Got, gentil catanis, e fo avinens hom de la persona, e fo bons chantaire e bons trobaire e grans amaire. Mas mout fo truans e fals vas dompnas e vas los barons ab cui el estava" (x. 313).

—In the forty-first annual report of the Director of the Harvard College Observatory, laid before the Board of Trustees early in the present year, Prof. Pickering states that the munificence of the late Robert Treat Paine has now begun to provide the encouragement which he desired to give to the science of astronomy: the sum of $165,000, comprising about half of his bequest, having been received by the Treasurer of the University, and the income therefrom being already available for the support of work at the Observatory. The addition of this fund to those previously available raises the endowment of the institution to a little short of $400,000. This recent increase in the means of the Observatory, Prof. Pickering states, will ultimately permit a corresponding extension in its work, but for the moment will largely be required for the publication of observations already made, and for effecting permanent

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improvements in the condition of the institution which have long been urgently needed. The remounting of the large telescope, and a new Observatory building, are in view, as well as a rather ambitious plan for the extension of astronomical investigation, which contemplates the support of researches conducted at other places by funds administered at Harvard. During the past year the Observatory has lost the services of Prof. Rogers, for a long series of years an indefatigable worker with the Meridian Circle. As a memorial to the late Prof. Henry Draper, the study of the photography of stellar spectra undertaken by him is now, through the liberality of Mrs. Draper, being prosecuted on a scale appropriate to the advance in this department of science, and forms an important extension of the work of the Observatory. The meridian photometer has been kept in active service throughout the year, and leaves little to be desired as a means of measuring the brightness of stars down to the ninth magnitude. The rapidity of the observations with this instrument is such that as many as 179 stars have been measured by a single observer in one evening. Various tests have been applied to detect the presence of systematic errors in this instrument, and extended comparisons of the results with similar work conducted elsewhere have been instituted. We have already adverted to the research in stellar photography conducted by Prof. Pickering, with the aid of the Bache fund, with such promising results. In order to facilitate a more careful study of the spectra of the brightest stars, Mrs. Draper has loaned to the Observatory the eleven-inch photographic telescope employed by her husband, and it has been mounted with two prisms in front of the object-glass, one of which has a clear aperture of eleven inches square and an angle of nearly fifteen degrees, forming thus the most powerful equipment for stellar spectroscopy in existence.

FYFFE'S MODERN EUROPE.

A *History of Modern Europe.* By C. A. Fyffe, M.A. Vol. II., 1814-1848. Henry Holt & Co.

To every generation one period is always unknown. This historical *terra incognita* is the age which precedes their own. Mr. Fyffe, therefore, is, for modern Englishmen and Americans, the guide to an undiscovered world. He tells them of men and events of which every man fancies, indeed, he knows a good deal, and of which most men in reality know nothing. Metternich, Kotzebue, Castlereagh, Canning, Capodistrias, the Congress of Verona, the fall of Tripolitza, the Regency of Espartero, the theories of Gioberti, the end of the Polish Constitution, the Battle of Navarino—what are they all to nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of Mr. Fyffe's readers but words which call up no definite ideas? For ten educated men who can give us an account of Marston Moor, of Bunker's Hill, of the taking of the Bastile, we shall scarcely find one who can give any accurate account of the Siege of Missolonghi, of the Battle of Navarino, or of the Wartburg Festival. Yet, though the men now living know so little of the events which excited their fathers, the nearness to us of the era with which Mr. Fyffe is occupied is no less remarkable than its distance from us. Europe on the eve of 1848 is a world in which many of us have lived. Pius the Ninth, Mazzini, Kossuth, are names which remind many of us of men whom we have seen and even known. There must be scores of persons on both sides of the Atlantic not much past middle life to whom the revolutions of 1848 recall vivid memories. As a reader peruses Mr. Fyffe's pages, he feels like a traveller passing over a country which is in one sense new to him, yet constantly excites recollections of youth. He needs a guide to tell him where he is, to make him recognize the grand outlines of the land.

Such a guide is Mr. Fyffe. He is not exactly an historian, he is not a philosopher who speculates about history. He is what we have called him, a guide. He unfolds before us a sort of map of the last age. His book is not a great work, but it may be a very useful work to students who know how to use it. The right way to get from the book its real utility is to read it not slowly and minutely but quickly, and as a whole, and to obtain from it the information which a general view of an important period can give. It cannot teach us details, but it can teach us what is a matter of far more importance, namely, the salient features in which an age that has just come to an end essentially differed from the times in which we live. No one who candidly asks this question from Mr. Fyffe will fail to get an answer. As to the exact nature of the response, those who consult our historical oracle will no doubt differ in accordance with their own different views of human progress. But one or two inferences flow so obviously from any clear narrative of the events which fill up the thirty-four years, 1814-1848, that their validity can hardly be disputed. These conclusions, however, though in one sense obvious, are, like other things which lie before men's eyes, frequently overlooked, while they possess an importance which justifies our pressing them upon the attention of our readers.

One influence of which we have now nearly forgotten the force, gave European politics from 1814 till very nearly 1840 a turn which modern students can hardly understand. Every leading statesman in every European Cabinet remembered the Napoleonic wars, and the one object of European statesmanship was to prevent a new outbreak of warfare. This object, it should be noted, was in itself a good one, and, moreover, was attained. From 1815 to 1848, Europe as a whole enjoyed peace, and it was not until 1870 that Europe witnessed a struggle which could compare with the Napoleonic contest. True it is that the means by which tranquillity was maintained were fatal to liberty, and in many, though not in all, countries hostile to peaceful progress. But it is uncandid to deny that the policy of reactionary statesmen had, during the early part of the century, some real justification, and it is dense stupidity not to perceive that the love of peace and dread of revolution was at bottom the motive which induced despotic governments to commit acts of oppression which statesmanship and morality equally refuse to defend. No doubt there is something strange, something which suggests insanity, in the change in the character of Alexander. But the facts of the time give a more or less reasonable explanation of his conduct. He shared at one period the love of liberty which had been kindled among the peoples of Europe by the resistance to Napoleon's tyranny. He thought at a later period that freedom was becoming another name for revolution. He renounced his aspirations and fell back into the attitude natural to a Czar. Nor is there the least reason to suppose that Metternich, and other statesmen of his school, were insincere in their dread of Liberalism. No great outburst of enthusiasm for liberty was possible till, as in 1848, men had forgotten the Reign of Terror and the tyranny of Napoleon. And even in 1848 the leaders of the Revolution showed, with the one exception of a few Italian statesmen, an incompetence which half justified the determination of crowned heads to keep Liberal politicians out of power.

A second trait of the age with which we are concerned was the position of England; it was quite unlike the situation which she now occupies. She was, after the fall of Napoleon, in many respects the greatest Power in Europe. She alone had escaped from the revolutionary fever; she alone had repelled with absolute success the attacks of Napoleon; she alone had shown how a people might be free and yet be great; she alone possessed a general who had never been defeated by Napoleon or his marshals. To this we must add that the great war which had ruined other countries had enriched Great Britain. England has in many ways made gigantic progress during the last seventy-three years; but the rest of the world has progressed also, and no calm observer can doubt that England stands, both in wealth and in moral prestige, far less ahead of European States than she stood on the day when Napoleon was sent to St. Helena. The position occupied by England, combined with the general wish of the governing classes throughout Europe to maintain peace, accounts for two characteristics of English policy which puzzle the men of 1887. The first of these characteristics is the constant interest of England in European affairs. This fussiness had, in the eyes of men like Cobden, as it has in the eyes of Mr. Cobden's biographer, a touch of absurdity. Yet, whether right or wrong, it must seem to any one who realizes the state of affairs during the first quarter of this century, perfectly natural. Neither individuals nor nations are able to change suddenly views or lines of conduct forced upon them by the experience of a lifetime. Wellington, Russell, Palmerston had all formed their characters in an age when the foreign alliances, foreign wars, foreign insurrections, the shifting phases of European politics, were matters of vital importance to the United Kingdom. It may be said that with the fall of Napoleon the importance of foreign politics to England ended. Whether this can be said with truth admits of doubt. What is certain is that the men of the great war could not, human nature being what it is, adopt in a moment views of national interest brought at last into existence by the duration of the long peace. Nor was it possible for the nobler class of English statesmen, such as Canning, to forget that Europe had common interests, or not to imagine that the great free State should be the protector of European freedom.

Hence a second characteristic or trait almost as marked as the fussiness of English foreign policy. England, under the guidance of Ministers like Canning or Palmerston, is always seen coming forward as the patroness of Continental Liberalism. She, time after time, attempts, but with very rare success, to check armed intervention by despotic Powers in the affairs of independent States, and to check it by means of moral force. This course of action had its occasional triumphs. It established the independence of Belgium; it preserved the independence of Switzerland. But it irritated without in general checking despotic rulers, and encouraged without really helping the efforts of discontented peoples. The faults of the policy inherited by Palmerston from Canning are palpable. But the belief in moral force is in some points of view more respectable than the belief in big battalions, and there was a touch of nobility in the notion that the freedom of Europe was an English interest. In any case, history teaches the lesson that the policy of England, up to 1848, was the natural outgrowth of the position occupied by the country at the close of the war with France.

A third feature of the years which intervened between the fall of Napoleon and the fall of Louis Philippe, is, that two ideas were then popularly blended together which we now know to have no essential connection with each other. The cause of popular government was, in the minds both of kings and of rebels, identified with the cause of national independence or unity. Republicans were patriots and patriots were Republicans. The most obvious source of a most singular intellectual delusion was that in several

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countries, and especially in Italy, the struggle for nationality was, as a matter of fact, connected with the struggle for popular rights. But the true source lay a good deal deeper than any influence depending upon the political condition of particular nations. The age of reason had been succeeded by the age of feeling. Such enthusiasm for abstract principles as had heralded in the French Revolution had been gradually superseded by faith in historical ideals. Italians were more deeply moved by appeals to the past glories of Italy than by eulogies of liberty. The demand for German unity touched the popular imagination more easily than did the claim for constitutional rights. Yet the faith in liberty, fraternity, and equality was not dead, and the simplest way to cherish the old and the new creed was to blend them together into one faith. To do so was rendered the more easy because kings and ministers, sharing the delusions of their opponents, resisted the spirit of nationality, with which they had often no cause to quarrel, because they thought it but another name for that spirit of liberty which really menaced the established order of things. Cavour's claim to rank as a great political thinker rests on his clear perception of the fact that patriotism had no natural connection with republicanism, and that a patriot king might become the founder both of the unity of Italy and of the greatness of the monarchy.

Here, however, we touch on topics proper to Mr. Fyffe's next volume. That it will abound in interest we do not doubt. Meanwhile, the volume before us is sufficient to occupy students who, knowing that men's acts are really governed by their circumstances and ideas, wish to trace out the facts and the beliefs which, for the space of more than a quarter of a century, determined the action of the statesmen and the peoples of Europe.

RECENT POETRY.

If it be true, as Sir Philip Sidney says, that "poets did only teach by a divine delightfulness," then the two foremost poets of the age are relaxing their hold upon the enchanter's wand. Few among us will deny that—Emerson and Longfellow and Victor Hugo being gone—these two exalted positions belong to Tennyson and Browning, or Browning and Tennyson, as the case may be. Each of these poets has just published a volume, and, whatever qualities are shown by each, that of divine delightfulness can hardly be included. Yet we have also the authority of Sidney for the assertion that "of all writers under the sun, the poet is the least liar," and perhaps either of these two would prefer the quality of speaking the truth to all others. The curious thing is that, though they are only three years apart in age—Tennyson having been born in 1809 and Browning in 1812—an interval of at least a generation seems to separate them in respect to tone and flavor. It is hard to think of Browning as old; hard to remember that Tennyson was ever young. They have been read in America for nearly the same length of time, yet Browning societies are just now springing up all around us, while who hears of a Tennyson Society? The very qualities by which they discourage us in their two new volumes are so diverse as to carry out this curious antagonism. The worst thing that can be said of 'Locksley Hall Sixty Years After, etc.' (Macmillan) is that it makes the sweetness and ardor of the earlier 'Locksley Hall' appear ridiculous. The worst thing to be said of Browning's 'Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in their Day' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is that it sometimes recalls the too laborious obscurities of 'Sordello.' The one reverts to his youth by way of warning, the other by way of imitation.

There is little more to be said of Lord Tennyson's volume, where there are not even details of beauty to relieve the atmosphere of repulsiveness; but that of Browning is crammed with wit and wisdom, accessible, however, only to those who are content to pick out their morsels of poetry, so to speak, with nut-picks from a craggy shell. For those who are satisfied with this, well and good—and there are fortunately many such; but even the comparison with 'Sordello' leaves out the fine and intelligible theme which ran through all the mazes of the earlier book—the contest between the ideal and practical in every gifted nature. Many a boy or girl carried that poem on solitary walks for the help it gave in solving this problem, although the contest between Guelf and Ghibelline rolled vaguely past their indifferent ears. Their loyalty was 'Sordello's' vindication. It is always difficult to tell what book of poems the young mind will choose to feed on, and the very difficulties in this volume may offer food to many. But there is not the unity of purpose which saved 'Sordello,' and which afterwards, in Browning's hands, led up to a work so solid and so noble as 'Luria.' Nor are there any of those delicious songs which give such a charm to 'Pippa Passes,' and showed a gift that might, had it not been thrown away, have made its possessor distinctively the lyric poet of the age. But there are blank-verse descriptions here and there in the 'Parleyings' which almost recall the Miltonic lines in 'Sordello'—passages drawn from nature, like this, for instance:

"Boundingly up through Night's wall dense and dark,
Embattled crags and clouds, out broke the Sun
Above the conscious earth, and one by one
Her heights and depths absorbed to the last spark
His fluid glory, from the far fine ridge
Of mountain-granite which, transformed to gold,
Laughed first the thanks back, to the vale's dusk fold
On fold of vapor-swathing, like a bridge
Shattered beneath some giant's stamp. Night wist
Her work done, and betook herself in mist
To marsh and hollow, there to bide her time
Blindly in acquiescence. Everywhere
Did earth acknowledge Sun's embrace sublime,
Thrilling her to the heart of things." (P. 31.)

It is a long step from Browning to Coventry Patmore, yet the time is not so long ago when his 'Angel in the House' was received by many duteous wives as a fit recognition of their Eve-like submission; a sort of Church of England marriage service in verse, with the "love and cherish" duly included, but the "obey" always distinctly visible in the background. It was in its kind even pleasing, but a very little of it went a great way, and its author here gives us much more than a little of it. Now that Anthony Trollope is dead, and the dean and the cathedral-close and the county ball have become inconceivably wearisome in prose, it is impossible to prolong their interest in verse; and yet these themes, with a few equally tame angelic hosts and heavenly choirs, are all the material of Mr. Patmore's 'Poetical Works' (London: George Bell & Son). He closes, however, with a prose essay on "English Metrical Law" which is of more value than most of his poetry, and which begins with this very sensible proposition: "As dancing is no more than an increase of that element of measure which already exists in walking, so verse is but an additional degree of that metre which is inherent in prose speaking." Even this paper, however, is not to be compared with Sidney Lanier's very original and suggestive essay on the same subject.

Miss Mitford says of one of her heroes in 'Our Village' that he translated Horace "as all gentlemen do." Is it a proof of the advance in classical scholarship that English gentlemen now translate Greek oftener than Latin? The 'Odyssey' for this year is rendered—or at least twelve books of it—by the Earl of Carnarvon (Macmillan), who shows at the very outset his limitations by saying in his preface, "A translation cannot be a poem." Is not Chapman's Homer a poem? or, if he objects that this is not in any strict sense a translation, what shall we say of Longfellow's multitudinous versions, each combining the qualities of closeness and music so admirably that some of them bid fair actually to replace the originals in the literary history of the world? Again, if a translation cannot be a poem, why attempt the poetic form? why not rather adopt the rhythmic prose which Prof. Palmer has applied with such success to the 'Odyssey'? It is hard to find a passage in which Palmer is not at once more accurate and more poetic than Lord Carnarvon. Let us take a single instance of the superiority of the prose version.

The vivid description of the couching of Odysseus among the dry leaves, at the end of the fifth book of the 'Odyssey,' is thus rendered by Palmer: "As a man hides a brand in a dark bed of ashes, at some outlying farm where neighbors are not near, hoarding a seed of fire to save his seeking elsewhere, even so did Odysseus hide himself in the leaves; and on his eyes Athene poured a sleep to quickly ease him from the fatigue of toil, letting his eyelids close." The version is almost verbatim, yet is musical upon the ear: but the passage is thus hammered out by Lord Carnarvon:

"Like as when on the verge of some far field,
Where stands no neighboring homestead, men heap up
Some smouldering ember with the ashes grey,
And guard from wind and keep the spark alive;
So heaped the Hero o'er him the dry leaves,
And kind Athené poured upon him sleep—
Rest to his eyelids surcease of his toils."

Can any one place these two side by side and not recognize that Homer is in the one and not in the other? The whole vigor of the comparison is lost in an instant when the English translator brings "men" in the plural to cover the brand with ashes, thus losing the lonely picture of Homer's single wanderer (τίς). On the other hand, where Homer has the word "neighbors" (γείτονες), Lord Carnarvon substitutes "a homestead," which is far less effective. Instead of simply mentioning Odysseus by name he grandiloquently calls him "the Hero." To describe the relief of the tired man, Lord Carnarvon must bring in the nearly obsolete word "surcease," and must, for purposes of rhythm, lay the accent on the first syllable, which Shakspere never does. Worst of all, he omits the whole of the most vigorous line in the whole passage:

"Σπέρμα πυρὸς σώζων, ἵνα μή ποθεν ἄλλοθεν αὖοι,"

tersely and completely translated by Palmer, "hoarding a seed of fire to save his seeking elsewhere"; and substitutes for it a vague line,

"And guard from wind and keep the spark alive,"

of which there is nothing in the original. As a wholly innocent intellectual exercise we can commend this new version, but it adds nothing to literature.

'The Purpose of the Ages,' by Jeanie Morison (Macmillan), comes before the public with an introduction by Prof. A. H. Sayce, a dedication to Robert Browning, and an intimation in the preface that Prof. Blackie of Edinburgh was her guide and friend. When we consider that George Ebers and others have found a theme for learned fiction in ancient Egypt, there would seem no reason why one bearing the poetic name of Jeanie Morison should not detect the material for poetry in the buried cities of Babylonia; but we fancy that the earlier Scottish bard who sang the charms of Miss Morison's namesake would have shuddered a little over a volume of nearly 400 pages written to make ancient Assyria attractive in verse. The thought of the poem is the purpose of the ages. The learning is choice and extensive, so that the notes are the most attractive part of the book; but when we revert to Sidney's test of "divine delightfulness," the whole thing fails. It must be owned with sadness that it is an easy thing to lay the book down

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and hard to take it up again. The verdict is fatal.

It is curious to turn to the last of the many books of Miss Morison's ally and see failure proceeding from an opposite cause—not from excess of weight, but from the want of it. Prof. John Stuart Blackie's 'Messis Vitæ: Gleanings of Song from a Happy Life' (Macmillan) is inscribed to the students of the Scottish universities, and has for its motto that verse of St. Paul which bids men rejoice altogether. So far, so good; there is something fine in discovering that while the charming scenery of the Isle of Wight produces only the despairing strains of Lord Tennyson, the somewhat gloomy streets of Edinburgh can rear so jocund an Emeritus Professor. But when we turn the pages, we find only the lighter prolusions of that somewhat heavily girded muse which gave us 'The Wise Men of Greece' in verse; and which translated only the first part of 'Faust,' on the avowed ground that the second part was of little value. For this volume the good Professor writes hymns, and he writes odes to backgammon, and he duly commemorates "an academy for young ladies at Clapham, under the able superintendence of Miss Pipe"; and he leaves, after all, a renewed impression of the enchanted land that Scotland yet remains for us, since even its later and comparatively uninspired bards find a theme inexhaustible in its braes and Bens.

Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer in her 'Sonnets' (London: Field & Tuer: New York: Scribner & Welford) sings of Scotland also, and of many other lands. It is curious that while Mrs. Hemans, the ever graceful and melodious, is now neglected, so poor a copy of her as Mrs. Pfeiffer should be able to preface her book of poems with four pages of private puffs from authors known and unknown; the more especially as the *Saturday Review* has just denounced this nefarious practice as something wholly American, and has said that it "almost exceeds what the European mind can conceive of in the way of audacity." More curious still is the fact that while Mrs. Pfeiffer gives us Kassandra and Klytemnestra in the latest approved form, yet neither she nor her proof-readers can spell correctly the English authors whom she celebrates, but they give us "Carlysle," with a superfluous *s*, and "Mathew Arnold" with a deficient *t* (pp. 9, 13). The sonnets themselves are graceful and often pleasing; but are sometimes constructed in a lyric measure singularly remote from either the Italian or the Shaksperian form—perhaps in this case to give something of the *lilt* of Scottish verse:

> "Clouds that gather round Loch Katrine
> I know not which is the earth or sky." (P. 55.)

Those who remember among Carlyle's early critical essays his exposition of the life and poetry of the German Werner—or, in Mme. de Staël's 'L'Allemagne,' the whole chapter given to this once famous author—will have a certain retrospective pleasure in the translation (by E. A. M. Lewis) of his chief dramatic poem, 'The Templars in Cyprus' (London: Bohn; New York: Scribner & Welford). It is true, as Carlyle reported, that the characteristics of this work are "tawdry splendors and tumid grandiloquence, and mere playhouse thunder and lightning"; and it justifies Jean Paul in his remark that the good Werner had fallen into a poetical fermenting-vat (*Gährbottich*). But this still gives it a certain historic interest; and the full translation, although less vigorous than the specimen passages given by Carlyle, may be pronounced quite worth reading, though not likely to resuscitate the dead fame of the German theosophist.

If we find ourselves dwelling more at length, in this paper, on English than on American verse, it is because the recent transatlantic yield has certainly been richer than that upon our own soil. It is not always thus—there are times when the balance inclines the other way—but with the best wish to marshal our American contingent in its full dignity, we find a poverty of resource. Most of the American books of poetry, since Christmas, have been of the kind most discouraging to the reviewer—of the "ower gude for banning and ower bad for blessing" description; they are by authors who have not yet won their spurs, and are not very actively or successfully engaged in winning them. The most attractive of these volumes are those made up of selections, as the capital 'Ballads of Books' chosen by Brander Matthews (Coombes), an admirable piece of literary work in selection and annotation; or the 'Bugle Echoes: a Collection of Poems of the Civil War, Northern and Southern,' edited by Francis F. Browne (White, Stokes & Allen). This book, though unattractive on the outside, contains the best and best-edited collection we have seen of the poetic literature of both sides in the great conflict. Among the authors of single volumes, the best known, doubtless, is Anna Katharine Green, who has given us in 'Risini's Daughter' (Putnams) an Italian drama of the conventional form, but with something of that vigor which marked her 'Defence of the Bride.' In most cases these volumes show fluency in rhyming, and often a great persistency in adhering to a rather uninteresting subject. When some one asked Talleyrand how the Duke of Wellington spoke French, the courteous diplomat replied, "With the utmost intrepidity, as he does everything else." Intrepidity is the chief characteristic of Walter L. Campbell's long blank-verse poem called 'Civitas: the Romance of Our Nation's Life' (Putnams), in which Civitas and Libertas appear personified and hold long dialogues together. So there is intrepidity in George Lansing Raymond's 'Ballads of the Revolution' (Putnams)—ballads which have copious historical notes, but will surely never be recited or sung. The same quality is shown, above all, in a metrical essay, extending through three parts and nine cantos, entitled 'I Am that I Am: the Philosophic Basis of the Christian Faith,' by E. A. Warriner (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.). We take one verse from this astonishing production:

> "If Unity, 'tis Unities enclosed;
> If Endlessness, must endless Things contain;
> If Infinite, of Infinites composed.
> Idea of All were limited and vain,
> Except as Being's Being we explain.
> I is I Am, if it exist at all;
> Hence, it were nothing, if there were no twain.
> One is I, Am, and That—each cardinal—
> Each I Am That—a One in Three original."
> (P. 44.)

It seems ungracious to complain of any author for too great facility and too uniform a sweetness in versifying; but the impression produced by the Rev. Henry Bernard Carpenter's 'Liber Amoris' (Boston: Ticknor) errs a little on this side. The author is clearly a person of exceedingly poetic mind, and one of those who take delight in their work; he shows thought and tenderness, but his book cloys upon the palate. The mere redundancy of alliteration shows a certain weakness of ear; the following is an example, taken almost at random, in which we italicize the recurring sounds:

> "In silken scarf and vest, or now a page,
> With girlish *f*ace, *f*air hair, and lissom *l*imb,
> Or troubadour with slow caressing hand,
> That, *l*ingering up the *l*ute-string, spilled some drops
> Of his *l*ove-*l*ay *l*ong treasured. And with these
> Were *t*ender, *t*earful *m*aidens, *m*any a one,
> And *m*any a *l*ovelorn *m*an, and some that *l*oved,
> And *l*adies *l*ily-necked who *l*aughed and *l*eaned
> Across the crimson cloth that overflowed
> The balconies, while now and then a knight
> Came near with *h*elm in *h*and, and bowed the knee,
> And begged with yearning look a *b*lessing *b*right
> From the starred eyes of *d*ame and *d*amosel."
> (P. 83.)

Here are thirteen lines, only two of which are free from the most obvious and palpable alliterations. No sweetness or smoothness can redeem blank verse from the fatigue produced in the reader's mind by the constant use of a device so elementary. Tennyson, who seems Mr. Carpenter's model, used alliteration with no such crude profuseness. The tone of feeling throughout the poem is refined and dignified; but it was a pity to borrow for it the name of Hazlitt's profoundest and therefore best-remembered work.

The inherent and still inexplicable difficulty of making an effective poem out of Indian legends, was never shown more strikingly than in the costly "Artists' Proof Edition" of Mr. J. H. McNaughton's elaborate poem of 'Onnalinda.' Though it bears the imprint of Kegan Paul & Co. (London), the whole work was apparently executed in this country; and few of our bards have seen their productions so luxuriously enshrined. Some of the smaller illustrations, on rice paper, are really noticeable bits of art, while the larger ones are usually marred by the remoteness of the heroine from any Indian or even half-breed type. Of the poet it can only be said that he has failed where all others—unless we except Longfellow—have failed, and that there is no life in his poem. The French-Canadian traditions are more easily handled, it would seem, than the purely Indian; and Mr. George Martin, a Canadian, has made an humbler and more successful effort at romance in his 'Marguerite; or, The Isle of Demons' (Montreal: Dawson). Even this is tinged with melodrama. The picturesque history of early French exploration has been well handled in prose, but has not yet got fairly into poetry. Doubtless its time will come; these tales only await their minstrel, as the New England legends waited for Whittier, and the traditions of the Hudson River for Irving.

RECENT NOVELS.

Rodman the Keeper. By Constance Fenimore Woolson. Harper & Bros.

Homespun Yarns. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In the Wrong Paradise, etc. By Andrew Lang. Harper & Bros.

The Monarch of Dreams. By T. W. Higginson. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The Sentimental Calendar. By J. S. of Dale. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Question of Identity. [No Name Series.] Boston: Roberts Bros.

Sons and Daughters. By the author of 'Margaret Kent.' Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Taken by Siege. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A Year in Eden. By Harriet Waters Preston. Roberts Bros.

The Squire of Sandal-Side. By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Klaus Bewer's Wife. Translated from the German of Paul Lindau. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

In the volume of Southern stories called 'Rodman the Keeper,' Miss Woolson presents a panoramic view of a country and people still shivering with the horror of a destructive war. The inherent gloom of the theme is modified by the author's preference of pathetic incidents to those entirely heart-rending and shocking, and by her happy way of catching every gleam of humor in a forlorn situation. She has treated events and people almost inviting hysterical emotion with the reserve that makes for strength, and that moderation which is an essential of beauty in literature. Her characters are real outgrowths of their exceptional conditions, and only in the description of a gorgeous and luxurious prima donna has she departed from life, drawing for a figure upon conventional fiction and popular imagination. Every story has a

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fine idea and meaning, expressed with singular grace, sincerity, and charm. There is much that appeals to both intellect and sympathy, and not a line that offends the taste. The author's attitude is of one who, looking at her world, writes what she sees, thinks, and feels, quite free from any desire to distort for sentimental purposes, or to pander to prejudice. Paradoxical as it sounds, the chief excellence of her work, infused with a lovable personality, is its dispassionate impersonality.

Mrs. Whitney's 'Homespun Yarns,' on the contrary, are all twisted to one issue—that is, to display her intimate knowledge of the views and ways of Divine Providence. That a young girl's cloth is sufficient for her coat; that a housewife's pickles are salted to taste; that lovers unite or separate—all these interesting little mundane matters are referred to the direct interposition of God. Mrs. Whitney no more means to be irreverent than she means to be funny. She has been writing in this fashion for so many years that she doubtless feels herself familiar with Deity, without any diminution of awe. The Greeks indulged in much indecorous levity about their gods, but, none the less, in pestilence and in war, they prayed and made sacrifice with fervor, being probably cheered and comforted by the ceremonies. Mrs. Whitney's constant devotion to a literal *deus ex machina* burdens her stories with an artificiality which is intensified by the studied affectation of her style. The people who read them (and they are not few) are still bound to the dark ages of our fiction. They want the supernatural, the unnatural; and their enjoyment of both in large doses is so keen that it is almost a pity to say a word which may, by chance, disturb it.

In the stories collected under the title 'In the Wrong Paradise,' Mr. Lang yokes science and fiction very cleverly. Science is really the working horse, but gets little of the glory. The scholarship without which the stories could not have been written, is so cunningly concealed that no one, after reading them, will be vexed by the suspicion that he has swallowed a gilded pill. They may easily pass for genuine works of the imagination, or for frivolous fancies of an irresponsible, cheerfully cynical man of the world. It might be difficult to persuade many good people that Mr. Lang ever had a serious thought, except the unrighteous one of ridiculing missionaries and foreign missions in the person of the Rev. Thomas Gowles, and in his adventures among the Phæacians. The Rev. Gowles is indeed rather a bitter caricature, but some measure of his cant, ignorance, and conceit is unfortunately too frequently found in those who undertake to Christianize the heathen, whether at home or abroad. In the end of "Phæacia," which is the scene of Mr. Gowles's entertaining activity, Mr. Lang makes capital use of his researches into the habits of primitive man, as well as of the mythical island sung by Homer. "The First Radical" introduces successfully a Troglodyte gentleman among the heroes of romance. In several instances the results of recent psychological theorizing are set forth—most amusingly, perhaps, in the interview with the hereditary spectre of Castle Perilous. "In the Wrong Paradise" is weak and dull, losing point through extravagance. It is the only story which could be advantageously left out of a volume not inferior to the best French and American work of a similar kind.

In 'The Monarch of Dreams' Mr. Higginson plunges rashly into the elusive mystery of visions of the night. Francis Ayrault, who devotes his life to regulating his dreams, having imperfectly succeeded, seems in the end willing to die in order to get rid of the regularly recurring nightly vision which he has been at such pains to summon. With this exhibition of psychological possibilities the author seems so combine an ethical allegory, for, while Ayrault is so purposely busy with shadows, he misses a great opportunity for useful, practical action. It is necessary in this case to qualify comment with the word "seems," for, in the short sketch found worthy of cloth and gilt, nothing is clear but the obscurity both of Ayrault and the author.

The keynote of the twelve stories in 'The Sentimental Calendar' is, naturally, sentiment, and one of the prettiest touches of sentiment is the reason given for calling them "Funny Stories." The author's guiding principle of narration is, as it should be, suggestion rather than direct statement. But sometimes the suggestion is so delicate, or indefinite, or remote that the reader's imagination or sensibilities are worked very hard to catch it. For the same reason several of the stories fall short of effectiveness, are decidedly flat and unprofitable. The most noticeably incomplete are "The Bells of Avalon," the allegorical "Seven Lights of Asia," and "The First Love-Letter." But in several others, particularly in "Mrs. Knollys," both the beauty of the principle and the author's ability to control it are illustrated. Though at times a too pronounced literary manner is perceptible, a conscious effort for unconsciousness, there run through the sketches strains of gentleness and tenderness, with flashes of worldly wit and fun, which help to make a very attractive style.

'A Question of Identity,' little more than a short story, is written apparently with intention to compliment highly the reader's intelligence—that is, to permit him to construct any edifice he may please on the architectural hints furnished by the author. Here any one who may care is provided with a life-long puzzle, to decide which of the precious twin daughters of a Polish musician opportunely chose an isolated New England village to die in: Meaning to arrive at a profound conundrum, and there leave off, the author should, in justice to himself, have so arranged preliminary matter that one or two people, at least, might transfer their anxiety about the 'Lady or the Tiger' to his twins. His oversight is fatal. The story is, seriously, a bad example of useless work in fiction. Fortunately its worst possible effect is to irritate the person who, relying on the very good reputation of the series in which it appears, may happen to buy it.

It is certainly not more useless and destructive of the hope that novel-writing is gradually passing into the hands of competent and skilled laborers, than are 'Sons and Daughters' and 'Taken by Siege.' In neither of these is there any attempt to hold the reader's interest by plot, that is, by mystery or exciting adventure. The scenes are in America, the people every-day people, wherefore it is fair to assume that the authors are presenting to us studies of contemporary American life. 'Sons and Daughters' is the more pretentious of the two, and the failure of the author to justify his experiment is most noticeable. The novelist who devotes himself to the portraiture of individual character tacitly admits nowadays that he is bidding for the favor of the more intelligent public. His readers are perfectly willing to assist in picking any number of characters to pieces, but they demand in return the impression that they have made at least one intimate acquaintance—not necessarily a remarkable one, but such a one as they are compelled to recognize as a fellow-mortal. They may be ashamed of the recognition, or indignant, or, by great good luck, delighted; but, if the kinship be acknowledged, the author has done his work well and is, so to speak, worthy of his hire. There is, however, no such reward in store for those who wearily plod along with the 'Sons and Daughters' of a suburb of Philadelphia. The impossible creatures of the vanishing romance fulfilled their mission, such as it was, much more satisfactorily than do these dreary and insipid misrepresentations of actual life and thought.

In 'Taken by Siege,' though the scene is New York, and the people those of whose actual life and possibilities knowledge is not absolutely inaccessible, the happenings are phenomenal. We are asked to believe that the whole town quivered with excitement over the appearance of a singer (an American at that) in a new opera. We are refreshed with the spectacle of a country youth jumping, after a few months as occasional reporter, plump into the chair of foreign editor of a very great daily. Thence a couple of flying leaps land him in the shoes of the editor-in-chief. We are compelled to conclude by inference that a woman is not really virtuous until she shall have become *première* of the ballet, and whirled wonderfully on tiptoe before an hysterically applausive multitude. The case, it will be seen, is not one of imagination lacking, only of imagination misapplied. Properly to display the talent wasted in 'Taken by Siege,' the scene chosen should be a thoroughly out-of-the-way place, such as the "Lakes of the Torrible Zone, or the Hills of the Chaukley Bore."

'A Year in Eden' is saved from classification with this utterly meaningless fiction by the presence of two or three genuine and natural characters. They are not those to whom most care is given, and who, in the action, are most important. One is Professor Griswold, clever, pushing, plausible, and untrustworthy; the others are two old maids, the fine drawing of whose insignificance contrasts curiously with the woodenness and conventionality of those who ought to be significant. Women like the Misses Midleton—dignified, content, serene, for all their material poverty—are to be found in every small community, but very seldom have they been so delightfully shown to the world as by Miss Preston. The only excuse for the intrigue, an exceptionally disgraceful one even outside of Eden, is that it brings out the finest points of these sweet old gentlewomen. The disgrace of their niece's flight with a "married, middle-aged man" was needed even to suggest to them that such a thing could be; how it could be in their own set, among their own flesh and blood, they would never understand. Nor, from the author's delineation, does the reader understand; he can only accept, with the fulness of worldly knowledge, the possibility. The passion that might impel a man of fashion to a socially destructive step does not exist in the well-dressed stick that came as the serpent into Eden. For the woman's part in the affair there is no reason, excepting that an Italian-Yankee may be expected to be unbalanced, and that the name "Monza" may impose an obligation to be shocking.

'The Squire of Sandal-Side' is not likely to increase the good reputation which Mrs. Barr has been steadily achieving since the publication of 'Jan Vedder's Wife.' This is the first instance where her grasp of her scene, circumstances, and character is feeble. The introduction of an East Indian cousin into the north-country household in order to stir up dissension is an awkward expedient, and the worn device for defeating the villain implies exhausted ingenuity. The Squire, his younger daughter, and the Latriggs are well within Mrs. Barr's scope, but she has not sustained them with her usual vigor and accuracy. Even the motives for the loves, friendships, and enmities, which she has hitherto been able to reveal with unequivocal clearness, are vague and inconsistent.

The translation of Paul Lindau's story, under the title 'Klaus Bewer's Wife,' is worth reading, if it were only to contemplate the finished portrait of "Katie Schöne," whom Bewer so rashly

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married. Katie's notion of the value of truth was crude, and, being a concert-hall singer, her propensities were vagabond. Nevertheless, she had no desire to offend her conventional husband, or to outrage the fine society to which she unexpectedly found herself elevated. But the introduction of very respectable relations into her own house, her husband's delight in their company, and her own discomfort, quite upset her equanamity, driving her to the active antagonism which resulted fatally to Bewer. Katie's character is so completely disclosed by her acts and words, with the smallest amount of description, that misunderstanding is impossible. The rest of the characters are interesting and life-like, save the Americans, who are of a kind that Americans never see.

Village Photographs. By Augusta Larned. Henry Holt & Co. 1887.

THIS volume illustrates the fact that a village offers as good opportunities for the observation of human nature, within limits, as does the city, with the added advantage of a country sincerity and hardiness of character. This particular village is of the rural New England type. Its inhabitants have a familiar look as they come before us in turn. There are the judge, the jack-of-all-trades, the young man of genius without an occupation, the recluse with a dark romance, the ne'er-do-well, and the good doctor, who belongs to the group in which Holmes delights, and who is drawn with a skill not inferior to his own. There are women of all varieties of weakness and strength of mind, schoolmistresses, old maids, flirts, widows, in an abundance that accurately indicates, one thinks, the surplus of the sex. It is a long story that the author tells. She has exhausted the field, not in the sense of telling all that is to be known, but in leaving out no detail that belongs to the general impression. A good many life-histories are related, not as the novelist writes them, but in the way in which they are really known to the people of the town. One lives in the place, as he reads, and finds out that there is no secrecy possible for any of its inhabitants. Sooner or later even the passing stranger learns their affairs from start to finish. The description of these human matters makes the bulk of the book, though the course of the seasons and the natural features of the woods and mountain and "the pine barrens" are utilized to keep a country atmosphere always present. The rustics are true rustics, true Yankees; and whoever likes the "simple annals of the poor" will find this volume full of reality, and sometimes touched with homely pathos.

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ble. The book is at best poor stuff—mere book-making. The body of it is a mass of information, collected without much, if any, independent research, pitchforked together with little regard to system or sequence, dealing copiously with periods of which we know sufficient, and very sparingly with those which require research and would repay it. As an example of the art writing, we will only quote one passage, on Giorgione:

"He knew how to give a distinct characteristic to his women's fascinating forms, and he also preserved a calm imagination amidst indecency. He delineated female figures with a thousand charms, and over them was diffused a sort of golden shade; the amber-colored flesh stands out from the landscape which serves it for a background, and is painted with pleasing simplicity. The slopes are covered with vineyards, with green [illegible]

sent some of the more important general truths of geology in an informal way. In about fifty hypothetical excursions or from imaginary points of view he proceeds to lecture on a great variety of subjects which are likely to interest the general reader. These subjects are, on the whole, well chosen, and the illustrations of general principles show that the author has a very extended knowledge of the details of the science. It is only when he talks about such matters as the "whirling fire mist," *i. e.*, the nebulous pre-geological stage of the earth, or the "primeval storm," as he terms the first coming of the oceans on the earth's surface, that he fails to be instructive. In these parts of his work purely imaginary pictures take the place of facts, and the author runs riot through a singularly lurid world.

The style of the book is that which is known as the familiar—a very dangerous fashion for all but the greatest masters of speech. The aim is worthy, for by this familiarity the author seeks to keep near to his reader, sacrificing his own dignity—prancing, so to speak, on his hobby—that the solemn nature of his office may not be suspected, at least until the dose of information has been well administered. His first words show the method and its fashion: "Come, John and Jennie—come, George and Julia—let us have a talk about GEOLOGY. Come, John's mother and aunt—come, everybody that wishes—we shall find some of the most delightful things to talk about which anybody ever heard of." It is not all like this. There is much in the way of excellent description of natural phenomena, too often marred by the same unhappy straining after the picturesque and the artless. We are quite sure that neither "John nor Jennie" is likely to be any more interested in "cosmic dust" or the "seeds of worlds" on account of the antics with which the naturally grave professor prefaces his lecture

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cates how much this volume is a work of past days and not to be reckoned as current literature. To many readers, probably, its phrases and attitudes of mind are intelligible only by an effort if at all, so closely are they connected with the modes of thinking of which Brook Farm was the most concrete practical expression. One is struck in these articles by the interest exhibited in new ideas, the mental energy of their assimilation, and by the hopefulness and vigor of the appeal to integrate the new knowledge in a new "education" which should be to the new age what salvation was to the old. The air was bracing to the mind, at all events, in those days, and one might go far in these later times of more woman's rights and female colleges without number, and not find a book by a woman, so strongly intellectual and exhibiting such difficult study as these old papers by Miss Peabody. They are an honorable record of mental life, and are besides a living illustration of the New England movement which Emerson's works and fame make of a more enduring interest. A second volume is promised.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Club of One. Passages from the Note-Book of a Man Who might have been Sociable. Boston: Houghton & Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Ayrton, W. E. Practical Electricity: A Laboratory and Lecture Course for First Year Students. Illustrated. Cassell & Co.
Auringer, O. C. Scythe and Sword: Poems. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 75 cents.
Black, W. Sabina Zembra: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Buchanan, R. A Look Round Literature. Scribner & Welford.
Campan, Jeanne L. H. Private Life of Marie Antoinette, New ed. Scribner & Welford.
Clouston, W. A. Popular Tales and Fictions, their Migrations and Transformations. 2 vols. Scribner & Welford.
Driver, Prof. S. R. Critical Notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons from the Pentateuch for 1887. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.
Ebers, G. The Bride of the Nile: A Romance. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.
Elliott, S. B. A Simple Heart. John Ireland. 30 cents.
Flagg, J., Jr. How to Take Money out of Wall Street. Dick & Fitzgerald.
Fuller, A. S. The Illustrated Strawberry Culturist. O. Judd Co. 50 cents.
Harrison, J. B. The Latest Studies of Indian Reservations. Philadelphia: Indian Rights Association.
Hatton, J. The Old House at Sandwich; A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Prentice, C. F. A Treatise on Simple and Compound Ophthalmic Lenses, their Refraction and Dioptric Formulæ. James Prentice & Son.

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